RWIFE are not sold through from our own Stores. ing Machine Co. , New York, ipal Cities. ed in 1859.

AL COLLEGE

The next stopping place was at the

THE JOURNAL

MENSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885-WITH HOUSEHOLD.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 37

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lichigan Crop Report, September 1, 1885.

Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Flying Visit to Some of the Sheep ders and Farmers of Washtenaw

The country around the village of Sae. Washtenaw Co., is known to farmers over the State as containing some of choicest farming lands in Michigan. e famous Lodi Plains have just as high putation for fertility to-day as when oneers first made them known fifty dyears ago. At an early day the Mesheep became acclimated here ough exertions of such men as Capt. wry and Mr. Thomas Woods, and since introduction, through years of desion and succeeding years of "booms" speculation, it has never lost its hold smers. Now that "you can't give away they," as one breeder expressed it, we cought there would be at least one corrin the State where the Merino would la have friends, and we naturally turnto Washtenaw County to find iteting Mr. A. A. Wood at Saline, in ing, will probably be at the State Fair. mpany with him we visited a number siasm that was so general about three ars ago. And we say right here that hen sheep are again looking up, and se who would hardly accept them as a ft now will be rushing around and payg four times present prices to secure n, they will find flocks here which are as good shape to-day, as carefully bred d cared for, as during the "boom" of 80 and '81.

Mr. A. A. Wood, of course, needs no inuction to the readers of the FARMER. The last place we called was at Mr ough young in years he is a veteran in rience, and his flock is in as good ape as ever in its existence. He has a ge flock of breeding ewes, 35 of which of Rich blood, 25 being the tops of E. Bissell's flock, and the balance bred in them. These are all bred straight, d will form the foundation of a grand ck. His stock ram M. S. Sheldon (48) the sire of Diamond and more heavy ring rams than any other we know 18 now seven years old, and looks betday than a year ago. He is of Atod and Stickney blood, and has proved elf a wonderfully prepotent animal. Wood was preparing for the State r, and will show there some breeding es, and ewe lambs, a two year old ram some ram lambs. The two year old in is a good one, and the lambs will te their opponents win what honors ey get. Mr. Wood has a number of one and two years old, and recently old a lot of forty odd to go to Texas. He started breeding Poland-Chinas, and a fine brood sow from the herd of B. Buell of Little Prairie Ronde. A still one, he thought, was a sow pured from the Barnes Bros., of Byron, hich he unfortunately lost by an acci ent. He is breeding to the boar Chamion of Michigan, owed by Mr. George

Next to A. A. Wood's farm is that of red. C. Wood, where there is a flock of reeding ewes, nearly all sired by M. Sheldon. They looked as well as if tariff of '67 was still in existence. He show some of them at the State Fair, ith a party of lambs. His two year old yearling ewes are a fine lot. Mrd is breeding this year to the ram teye, imported from Ohlo about two in ago by Mr. Jessup Wood.

A short call was made at Mr. Jessup od's, but he was not at home. His Norman was, but he has started into business that seemed to occupy s deal of his time since his return from it east, and seemed quite happy over We had a look at some fine unregis-Shorthorn heifers in Mr. Wood's res, and some of them equal the best ibstance and quality.

we visited Mr. Hoyt and found him with a very fine flock of high grade Merinos and a few registered sheep. Since then he has discarded everything but registered stock, increased them by purchases from the flocks of A. A. Wood and E. J. & E. W. Hardy of Livingston County. There is a fine party of lambs here, mostly s'red by Wood's Sheldon; with a ram and ewe lamb by Jessup Wood's Buckeye that are unusually promising. All the lambs Mr. Hoyt raised this year, and he has 43 out of 89 breeding ewes, were in the lot, and there were very few a breeder would be inclined to throw out. They

were very even for a party that had not

had a cull taken out.

The next stopping place was some miles lage, at the farm of Mr. S. R. Crittenden. where, unfortunately, our visit had to be short. His farm is lighter soil than on the Plains, nicely rolling, and under his management has been very productive. He pointed out one field where the wheat gave him a return of 43 bushels per acre. He has a large flock of grade sheep, big stout ones, and has the foundation of a good flock of thoroughbreds. They looked thrifty, and he showed us some very fire yearlings. He has fine pastures for stock, and is feeding some steers, for which he has good opportunities. He Gloss. also breeds Poland-Chinas, and has a handsome sow from the Barnes Bros. remarkably fine; in fact some Poland-China men would object to her as being a little too fine-the earthin, small and slightly drooping, the face rather dished, head fine, body a little short, and a ham like an Essex. She must be a very easy keeper. No wonder Mr. Crittenden's farm is productive: he carries cattle. sheep and hogs sufficient to keep his

At George Inman's we stopped to see his Poland-Chinas, and especially his stock boar Champion of Michigan, bred by Mr. Harrington of Paw Paw. We months soil or its popularity with the had heard him spoken of as an extra fine animal, and he certainly is; good size, well proportioned, and fine in his points. Ms. Inman has a number of breeding sows, and some young pigs. He had a fine pair of pigs also bred by Mr. Harrington, which with some of his own breed

farm in shape, and it will be more produc-

tive under such management ten years

hence than now. This is a fine farm and

as pleasant a home as any one could wish

Calling at Mr. Joseph Yeadele's we saw thocks, and discussed sheep and wool the Shorthorn bull owned by him and Mr. and adjoining the village of Howell. Wood, purchased from Mr. Will. E. Boyden of Delhi Mills, and sired by his Cruikshank bull Commander-in Chief. He looks like his sire, a deep red in color, straight, and when full grown should be a fice animal. Mr. Yeadele seems afraid of spoiling him by over-feeding, but if he had two hundred lbs. more flesh, not fat, on him it would not hurt anything and would add 50 per cent. to his appearance. An animal can be spoiled by being kept too thin as well as by over-feeding.

> C. C. Warner's, whose farm joins that of Mr. A. A. Wood. He was hard at work reclaiming the only piece of waste land upon his fine farm, a stretch of bottom land along a creek which runs through the Fred. Wood farm and his own. There was some very heavy timber on the land, with a heavy growth of brush, and the work of clearing and stumping it was a difficult undertaking. But hard work a free use of dynamite cartridges, and the job was done. Mr. Warner was having tile drains put down, running into an open ditch, and when that is done this field will be one of the most productive on the farm. Of course he has a flock of sheep, and living among those who know what a good sheep is he knows better than to fool away his time on poor ones. He has a large flock of breeding ewes, and this past year had excellent success with his lambs. He has used the Sheldon ram, and from him bred a buck he is now using which is proving a great success He can show some lambs with the best and a few of those ewe lambs purchased now by any one who wants to start s flock will, with care, give a profit of hundred per cent on the investment. We looked over a number of his buck lamba. and they are a credit to the flock and their breeder. Here is another Michigan farm where the surroundings are all that could be wished for, the buildings ample and convenient, the residence showing good taste and comfort, and the farm as

> good as the best. During our visit the weather was cold and rainy and there was no opportunity to call on a number of our friends in the vicinity whom we had hoped to meet. Next time we shall have to begin at the other end of the route.

Оню's wheat crop, as per last statement of the State Board of Agriculture, is 21,707,768 bu., as compared with an average for the last five years of 41,005,212. But her oat crop has about doubled, the result of plowing up winter wheat this spring and sowing to oats. The yield is placed at 42,051,030, against a five years' average of 21,763,280 bu. She has just Imp. Oxford Vanquish 4th, by 2nd Baron changed a bushel of wheat for a bushel of Oxford (23876). This cow was one of the ever. But in almost every instance of an 81,522: 1882 3, 400,000; 1881 2, 239,000; 18oats-not a paying business.

farm of Mr. G. L. Hoyt. Two years ago TESTING VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CCLLEGE,)
LANSING, Mich., Sci. t. 5, 1885. §
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. We have just finished threshing our

yields may interest some of your readers. Our main field was was sown to Clawson, Egyptian, Rodgers' Amber, and Bennett. Spots in the field were badly winter killed, especially the Rodgers' Amber. Aside from this the stand was good and exceptionally free from rust or smut. The first field 25 bu., the second 21 bu., third 25 2.5 bu., the fourth 43 bu., from strong growing wheat and proves an exfor some four years in small plats and it cestress of a numerous family. distant, and on the other side of the villass proved invariably good. The Rodgers' Amber is the first crop grown by us; but our experience this season leads me to think that it is a real acquisition. Hon. Henry Cha i berlain, who furnished our seed, has tested it for some three years and thinks very highly of it, as a

> milling quality. In our experimental plats, we had seven varieties sown, viz Sandomirka, Wyson, Champion Amber, Hirz's Prolific, Rickenbrode, Zimmerman, one half acre of each, and one acre of Washington

The yield in order named, one half acre, was 11 bu., 14 bu., 18 bu., 11 bu., nine bu., nine bu., 26 bu., an acre. The Champion Amber has straw of medium length and quite strong, short compact heads and is very productive. The Wyson did not yield quite as well as the Champion but has proved a good variety for four years. The others named have been tested until we are able to decide that they will hardly merit general introduction here; however well they may succeed in some localities. Sandomirks and Hirz's Prolific have seemed especially susceptible to smut, with us.

Very truly yours, SAM'L JOHNSON. SHORTHORNS IN LIVINGSTON

> COUNTY. The McPherson Herd.

Among the choice herds of Shorthorn cattle for which Livingston County is noted, one of the best is that of Wm. and Alex. McPherson, of Howell. This herd, which numbers about sixty

head of all ages, is kept on a splendid Here is every convenience in the way of buildings for keeping a herd of breeding cattle, and the pastures are so good, and the quality of the hay so excellent, that the stock do well with little or no grain. This is an item of no little importance in growing stock for breeding purposes, as such cattle and their offspring are far more healthful, more prolific, and produce better calves, than is the case with corn-fed breeding stock.

It is very desirable to purchasers that they secure cattle from herds that are not forced or fattened on grain, for such cattle always do well and breed well.

This herd has acquired a reputation throughout the State from the numerous individuals that have been sold from it to preeders and cattle-growers.

At the head of the herd has stood for several years the well known bull Wateroo Duke 34072. This bull was bred at tood at the head of the Bow Park herd. in average price of the several families, and but little behind the famous Oxfords. They were fully entitled to this position y their breeding, and no doubt their individual quality was excellent, or they vould not have brought the prices they continues to be among the best of the

Bates families. Waterloo Duke is a heavy bull, but tands low on legs with great substance. He has a clean yet masculine head, with neck nicely joined to smooth and massive shoulders. He has great width and depth of chest, giving indication of the great vitality which he possesses. At seven years old he is as straight as a line, with a broad, level loin. His color is a rich red, which he imparts to his calves, indeed

his impress as a sire is very marked. Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679 is symmetry. He was bred by the Hamilstraight Rose of Sharon of the Renick sort. His sire, Barrington Duke 3rd 37624. is one of the Hamiltons' celebrated breeding balls.

Among the cows of this herd are several Waterloo, Oxford Vanquish, Strawberry, etc. The Waterloos are of the straight Bates family, and are excellent specimens. The Oxford Vanquish are descended from noted herd of Col. L. G. Morre's, when he extra large crop, if we investigate the sub- 80-81, 1,330,000; 1879-80, 835,800.

sold his entire select herd to Avery & ject we will find that it was produced on a Murphy, of Port Huron, at a fabulous price. At the Avery & Murphy sale in 1878, this cow and some of her descendants were sold, and finally passed into mind at this sitting, and more than could the hands of the Messrs. McPherson. be considered in an ordinary newspaper wheat. A few notes on varieties and They are a very thrifty family, with article. They might well be made the substrong constitutions and symmetrical ject of a volume, but we will briefly allude proportions, and what is another valuable to a few of them. characteristic, are regular breeders.

The Strawberry family descend from sold to James Fullington, of Union two bushels sewing. The Bennett is a County. Her daughter, Strawberry 2nd, cultivation. by imp. Marquis 687, was brought to cellent yielding sort. We have tested it Dexter in this State and became the an-

There are also in this herd some fine Young Marys of the Flat Creek kind, and they are choice specimens of Shorthorns. To particularize individual quality would necessitate going over the entire herd. The majority are a beautiful red, with a few red roans. It has been decided to hardy, good yielding variety of excellent sell from this herd a draft of 19 cows and heifers and ten bulls; among the latter the two breeding bulls, Waterloo Duke and Barrington Duke of Sharon. This sale will take place on the farm, October 15th. It is not a cull sale, but represents a good average of this fine herd.

A catalogue is being prepared, and particulars will be given in the advertising columns of the FARMER.

PLEA FOR THE OLD FASH-IONED SUMMER FALLOW.

In a State like Michigan, so just-

ly celebrated for the superior quality of its winter wheat; there can be no question of more vital importance than the best method of raising wheatone only excepted, and that is the one of keeping up our soils and preventing them from deterioration-compared with which all others sink into insignificance. Generally in the columns of the MICHIGAN FARMER the wool men have the floor, so much so that the readers of the FARMER outside of our State might naturally conclude that wool was our sole production. Now if we advance a few facts by way of comparison let no one say that it is because we undervalue the wool interests; on the contrary it is to hint that the great wheat interest and wheat capacity of our State are a little under-rated. Understood me once more, the state of facts to which I allude is not because the wool men talk too much, for on the contrary we are always glad to hear them, and no one thing contributes more to make the FARMER the interesting paper that it is than its wool talk. The trouble, I would suggest, is that our wheat men talk too little. Once more then I desire to say to the grain growing patrons of the FARM-ER, don't let the stock men monopolize too much of the columns of the paper-Speak up, and give us the benefit of your experience. That the wheat growers' interest is worth advocating I need only cite the fact, that in a good average year our State produces thirty million bushels of wheat against fifteen million pounds of wool, so that, computing the value of three pounds of wool to one bushel of wheat, we have in the State six times the intrinsic value in wheat as in wool. But to the subject of THE SUMMER FALLOW.

The intelligent reader is well aware of Bow Park, Canada, and was sired by the the fact that the acreable average of our amous Duchess bull 4th Duke of wheat districts is now greatly below what Clarence 26188, which has for nine years it was from 40 to 60 years ago. This fact is attributed to deterioration of the soil. On the side of the dam, Waterloo Duke is but a little reflection should convince us descended from Mr. Bates' Waterl o that other causes have something to do in family, which at the final dispersal of Mr. the matter. Then the summer fallow was Bates' herd, by his executors, stood third the standard method of producing a wheat crop, and the man who sowed his stubble field did it as an exception to the general rule, and felt while engaged at his work some strong compunctions of conscience, hoping that his good farmer neighbors might not come along and catch him at lid. The reputation of the family still his poverty stricken employment. But in modern years a change has come over our methods, and the agricultural journals of the day had much to do in producing it. The farmer was taught to believe he had been guilty of a great waste in allowing the wheat crop to monopolize two seasons when one could be made to answer just as well. I need not state the rest, but all are aware that "stubbling in" has become the rule, and summer fallow the exception Now, if it be a fact that our soils have deteriorated this hurrying up process is in some degree responsible for it. But right here I wish to make a point, and to call another stock bull. He is also a beautiful the attention of every reader of this article red, three years old, with grand style and to those few cases of well managed summer fallow that have fallen under his obtons of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and a servation and let them answer me through the columns of the FARMER stating whether these well summer fallowed wheat fields do not give evidence that the country is not so badly run down as they had supposed it. This has been a bountifamilies of choice breeding, such as ful season to the wheat grower. There is no doubt but the present is one of the best crops that the State ever produced. The elements have favored its production and its full development; under such influences our stubble fields will show up, if

summer fallow.

The advantages of summer fallowing are very many, far more than I can call to

1. Summer fallowing gives the soil a season of rest, which seems to be neces. imp. Strawberry, by Wiseman (12317), a sary with animate and inanimate creation. cow imported in 1854 by the Clinton 2. It furnishes opportunities of exter-County, Ohio, Importing Company, and minating noxious weeds, and of removing stumps, stones and other impediments to

3. It furnishes better opportunities for under drainage, which, above all other practices, lies at the root of good farming. It is but a day or two since an intelligent farmer remarked to me that he wished he was able to spend more money in under draining, for, said he, I have lands that would produce but five bushels to the acre without it, which I am certain would produce 25 busicels with it. It was hardly necessary for me to point to the fact that the first crop would pay the expense. John Johnston, of Geneva, N. Y., a man more celebrated for his good farming than any man in America, has his lands perfectly check ered with under drains, (laid with his own hands) and looks upon under draining as the sheet anchor of the farmer's hope.

4. It furnishes time and opportunity for the better application of manures, and the more minutely and thoroughly mingling them with the soil. Whether it be the hauling away of ancient manure heaps from the barnyard, the hauling of muck, peat or marl from the low lands to enrich the higher; or the application of lime, salt and commercial fertilizers, the summer fallow affords the best and most leisurely opportunity for their preparation

and application. 5. And perhaps more important than all others, the well managed summer fallow, being kept loose upon the surface by the frequent action of plow and harrow, is constantly inhaling from the atmosphere those subtle ingredients most indispen sable to the growth of plants and the fertility of the soil. It is not strange that the farmer never masters his occupation, it is involved in such sublime intricacies and amongst them all there is now more sublime, and more curious then the commerce that is constantly going on between the heavens above and the earth beneath our feet. The atmosphere is an inexhaustable magazine of fertilizing matter, upon which every man is permitted to draw ad libitum, without the liability of It is not only a magazine for the deposit and storage of this fertilizing matter, but it is also a laboratory, where throughout all the ages of time this fertilizing matter s being produced. The winds that sweep over the fields, the woodlands and waters go laden with this fertilizing matter, without which human life cannot be sustained for ten minutes. The man who allows the surface of his fields to become so encrusted that they can't draw a free breath loses their benefits and they pass on to enrich his more thoughtful and assiduous neighbor. Electricity is no doubt an active agent in carrying on this com mercial traffic in fertilizing matter between the atmosphere and the soil. Nothing shows the existence of this at. mospheric fertilizer more palpably than the results which follow the use of gypsum on the clover crop, for it is a well known fact that plaster, as it is familiarly called contains little or no fertilizing matter

within itself, but by some inherent and subtle virtue of attraction it brings down the elements of plant growth from the atmosphere, and incorporates them into the growing crop. All intelligent farmers are beginning to understand that the salvation of the corn crop in a dry time depends on keeping the earth's crust well broken, so as to give the soil and the growing crop the full benefit of this fertilizing principle. I am no scientist, but cite these effects because they are such as any person, however illiterate, may observe if he goes through the world with his eyes open. All may have observed the effects, but we may not any of us be able fully to comprehend the cause. But shall we abstain from the action that produces these results because we don't fully understand nature's process? As well might we refuse to plant and sow because we never did and never can understand by what means supreme power can produce a blade of grass, a tree or an ox out of earth, air and water. Now it is possible that what I have said may excite doubts, and may incite discussion and contradiction, but the object of the writer will have been accomplished if, even in the minds of a few it should call attention to, and stimulate respect for, the old

fashioned summer fallow. OLD GENESEE. FOSTORIA, August 31st, 1885.

WOODALL & Co., of Liverpool, an nounce that the total exports of apples from the United States, Canada and Nove Scotia to Great Britain during the past season were as follows in barrels: Liverpool, 551,149: Glasgow, 142,000 London. 125,457; other ports, 17,000. Total, 885, 606. Against the same period 1888-4.

For the Michigan Farmer. THE "AGRICULTURAL HOUSE-

MOTHER." Justina asks "Is there a department of domestic economy at the college, where girls study hygiene, chemistry, botany

horticulture, gardening, etc.?" and adds in the same paragraph "If so that is news to me; I supposed only young men were admitted." In answer to Justina we wish we

could reply with emphasis, "Yes, there is a department of domestic economy," but there is not such a department yet; the institution does, however, give to young women all that it has to offer to young men; and five women, most of them young, have received, in the five years preceding this, the degree of Bachelor of Science. The instruction which they are eties. given is identical with that given young men, and after learning "chemistry, botany, horticulture, gardening, etc;" with a class of young men I, for one, have no hesitation in declaring that the course is

good enough even for girls. Hygiene is taught incidentally, but no regular course such as Justina evidently means is yet to be had here: the subjects studied are mathematics, history, English, drawing, agriculture, botany, rhetoric, astronomy, chemistry, landscape gardening, horticulture, physiology, entomology, English literature, United States constitution, philosophy of history, psychology, physics, zoology, agricultural and civil engineering, veterinary, logic, meteorology, political economy, geology, forestry; now if Justina will observe that some of these studies are elective she will see how a young woman might with great profit to herself pursue the course as laid

down in the catalogue. The writer took the complete course agriculture, veterinary and all, except surveying, and there was nothing taught which has not made her a more intelligent and appreciative member of society. although she would hardly expect women as a whole to wish to take the course either in agriculture or veterinary science. Great surprise is often shown by visitors who look in upon the classes with their solitary woman, (sometimes there are a half dozen) but if they only knew how courteously the solitaries are treated their surprise would turn to adv.fration that such a state of things can exist where there is absolutely no special provision made for women.

The women who attend the college are those who are able to secure homes in the vicinity, or those who living in the roles.

vicinity, or those who, living in the neighborhood, either walk or ride to the forenoon sessions; two ladies took degrees who live two early a half of the country in approximating the crop products, but attempting as it who live two and a half miles, away; two others are now members of the senior class who come two and three miles respectively; occasionally a woman has found a home on the grounds or a series of stopping places, which enabled her to spend the required time in study. Of the alumnæ of the college the first is the 'housemother" alluded to; one follows the calling of a librarian, two are teachers in public schools, and one will soon go out from a training school for nurses a well qualified worker; three are farmers danghters, one is the daughter of a professer of agriculture in one of our agricul tural colleges, and one is the daughter of a retired clergyman; two were above thirty when graduated, three were very young, one being in her teens, but, old or young these women have but one testimony and that is "It is good for women to be at the Agricultural College of Michigan."

If in the past there had been conven iences for women the institution would have had many students; and whenever the people of the State see fit to erect a dormitory and the other necessary buildings to accommodate girls, parents may be sure their daughters will get the best instruction in the elements of science and in the other studies taught there. If girls ever have provision made for

them there,—and girls must have such provision because the law says that the institution shall teach "rural and domestic economy," a course will of necessity be arranged to meet the probable needs of a girl's life; to be had at the same price of a boy's education, just as thorough and

on the same terms. We do not wish to cripple the institution in its effort to keep its word with the United States government; but when it has lived up to its promises in regard to the military and mechanical sciences and sees itself fairly ready to do justice by the young men who are enjoying the privileges, then we are in favor of extra exertion to secure just as complete advantages to young women, and we invite Justina and all other women who are interested to join hands with us in an attempt to secure the best school for women who want a good education, together with knowledge of how to do and the doing of the things that usually fall to women to do; for instance a substantial mathematician who shall be well qualified to cook and serve a dinner, fit a dress, make

and serve a dinner, fit a dress, make a cheese or receive a company gracefully. The college has something of a reputation for turning out students who can "turn their hand to anything" with ease and who usually succeed, and the women who come last must not be satisfied with less acquirements than those who went the work at the first hour. bout the work at the first hour.

MARY J. C. MERRELL.

CROP REPORTS.

PRICE \$1 50 PER YEAR

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Your timely and instructive article, Wheat and its prospects" in last issue will be considered a great detriment to the farming interests of the country by those of my brother farmers who oppose the system of reports by crop correspondents. Year after year we meet farmers who declare that they are "more and more deeply convinced of the fallacy of letting everybody know how much or how little, as the case may be, are the agricultural resources of the country." Hence, I beg indulgence on this occasion

and ask space in your valuable journal

for a reprint of the able paper read at the

tenth annual convention of the Michigan

State Association of Agricultural Soci-

J. L. B. KERR. VERGENNES, Sept. 5th, 1885.

The paper referred to by our correspondent was one prepared by Robert L. Hewitt, who has charge, as Chief of the Division of Agricultural Statistics in the office of Secretary of State, of the monthly crop reports issued from that office. It once before appeared in the FARMER, and as we are crowded with matter we take the liberty of publishing some extracts that will cover the ground referred to by Mr. Kerr:

"If it be asked why the States undertake this work, the reply is, first, that except the grain dealers, the States alone are in position to secure the information

"The grain producers have, in the aggregate, the same money interest in each crop as the grain dealers, but in all other respects the condition of the two classes is widely different. The dealers are all located at a few business centres, while the producers are scattered from one end of the country to the other; the dealers are numbered by hundreds, the producers by millions; each dealer may have thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of dollars at stake in each crop, while each producer can at the most have but a few hundred. can at the most have but a few hundred. In Michigan the great wheat crop of 1880 averaged only about 255 bushels, and the poor crop of 1881 less than 165 bushels to each farm. As the limited number, concentration at business centres, and large money interests of each, make it comparatively easy for the dealers to organize and act together, so the reverse of these conditions makes it impossible for the producers to organize and act at all. But were it possible for the producers to secure

does to estimate for the entire country, is cannot, at critical seasons, receive detail ed reports from the more distant points with that promptness that is absolutely necessary to a successful system of crop reporting. In illustration, the Michigan Crop Report for August was issued on the 11th of that month, and contained statements from correspondents in various parts of the State, from which we were ble to estimate with substantial accuracy, think, that more than 11,000,000 bushels of our magnificent wheat crop was exposed to, and greatly damaged, much of it ed to, and greatly damaged, much of it being made worthless except for feed, by the rain beginning on the 31st of July, and continuing to the 8th or 10th of August. The National report for August makes no mention of damage to Michigan wheat by this unprecedented rain, but the September report contains a paragraph from the Michigan Statistical Agent, in substance very like our own report of a substance very like our own report of a month earlier date. * * * * * "In Michigan the estimates are usually

based upon the totals in the farm statistics which are collected annually. Thus if the farm statisties show that in a given township there were 500 acres of corn produced last year, and the correspondent estimates the present acreage at 39 per cent, or 110 per cent, of last year's acreage, we know exactly what he means, and have no difficulty in making the public understand what is meant.

stand what is meant.

"In like manner the yield is estimated
until it can be definitely ascertained after
the crop is harvested. Last fall through
correspondents the Department furnished correspondents the Department furnished blanks for the threshers' record of the acreage and yield of wheat and oats. Returns were received of the actual yield, machine measure, of about one-sixth of the wheat acreage of the State. These returns and the total acreage, as shown in the farm statistics, form the basis of our estimate of the total product. * *

"It is obvious that it would be impossible to measure accurately in dollars and cents, the value to the public of the reports issued. We know, however, that in 1881 the wheat crop of the country was a comparative failure. In order to secure this crop at the least possible cost it was necessary for those interested to convince the producers that the crop, though some

sary for those interested to convince the producers that the crop, though somewhat lighter than the preceding, was yet a heavy one, and that prices could not therefore advance. The efforts made to accomplish this purpose were prodigious. I doubt if ever in the history of the grain I doubt if ever in the history of the grain trade in this country was there such a determined effort as in 1881, to prove the crop a larger one than it really was. It cannot be known how far these efforts would have been successful had it not been for the crop reports published in Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. These reports, made up from the estimates of thousands of correspondents residing in the best wheat growing sections, showed that in these States at least, the crop would not exceed one half to two-thirds of the crop of 1880. The Departments had confidence in the judgment of their correspondents, and therefore maintained persistently through out the season, that the estimates as given in the reports were substantially correct. Note the effect these reports had upon the market. Cash No. 2 spring wheat sold in Chicago on the eighteenth of July at \$1 114, advanced to \$1 194 at the end of the month, and did not fall below \$1 19 again

(Continued on eighth page.)

TOVER'S TRIPLE

MARRANTEDA fully

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TO SAVE MONEY

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FEED MILL

IMPROVED

One of the Plunger's Plunges.

One of Waiton's intimate friends told me the true story of his big winning on the Grand Prix and how he made it. Archer, the famous jockey, was to ride Foxhall. Walten learned that it was the ambition of Archer's life to be a land proprietor, and that he was saving money to buy a certain little farm upon which his covetous eyes had long been fixed. The price of the place was £10,000. Walton bought it and then went to Archer and said: "That farm you are after is mine. It will be yours on certain conditions, which won't interfere with your duty to your employer." "What are the conditions?" asked Archer. "You are to win that race, and satisfy me beyond question beforehand that you can win it." "But what will satisfy you?" "A private run. ning between Foxhall and the best of his competitors at daybreak on the morning of the race." To make a long story short, Archer took the bait. Tips of £50, more or less, made it all right with all the train er of the opposing horse. At daybreak on the race day there was a regular heat between the two, with Walton as the only spectator. Foxhall was shown to be an easy winner. Walton went out and put every dollar he could raise; and he was then very flash, upon his choice, and the day closed with his own fortune swelled by nearly \$400,000 and Archer a landed

Horse Gossip.

THE English government is said to be making large importations of mules from America.

MAJOLICA surprised the speculators and delighted his owner by lowering his record to 2.15 the past week.

LUCKY BALDWIN'S horse Volante bred in California, is proving himself a wonderful animal. Many assert he is the best three-yearold of the year.

Ar Hamilton Park, New Haven, Conn., on Priday last, Pail Thompson lowered his threeyear-old record of 2:23, trotting a mile in 2:2014, the fastest mile ever trotted on that track.

THE owner of Maxy Cobb thinks his hors can get down to a 2:10 gait. But Mr. Cobenfield's "think" has been ahead of his horse's speed for a year past, and there don't seem to be much prospect of its catching up yet.

THE trotting horse Fleet owned by James Mathieson of Bay City, dropped dead on Friday last while being speeded on the track of the Bay City Agricultural Society. He was 14 years old, and had a record of 2:28.

THE owners of the rival stallions Mohawk

Gift and Almont Gift have again matched

them, and they will trot at the fall meeting of the Cleveland Club, September 15th to 18th, for stakes and added money amounting to THE match between Harry Wilkes and Phallas, announced to take place at Fleetwood

Park this month, has been declared off. It is probable the former "give away" race would render this one unprofitable, and so the owners have decided to have no match. An attempt was made to beat the great Ten

Brock's best mile time at the recent Washington Park meeting at Chicago. Pearl Jennings was expected to do it, but she disappointed every one by letting the mare Mona win the race in 1:41-very good time. But Ten Brock did it in 1:39%.

THE pacer Joe S. has quite a singular hi tory. He was sold once for a banjo, a pair of trousers and \$9. Another time he changed hands at the fancy price of \$40. He was then unmanageable, not fast, and had a bad foot. His present owners paid \$800 for him. He is ten years old, stands fifteen hands high, and has a public record of 2:24.

THE latest story told on John Splan is that when the celebrated English jockey Archer was here last winter he became engaged in conversation with the genial John, and asked: What are your principal fixed events in the west?" "Well," was the reply, "between you and me, they are pretty much all fixed. There's many a true word spoken in jest.

PERCHERON HORSES. - A telegram from New York announces the arrival Sept. 8th., of the steamship Holland, from Havre, France, with an immense shipment of pedigreed Percheron and eighty head, was purchased in France and imported by M. W. Dunham of Wayne, Du-Page Co., Illinois, and is the finest of his series of importations for 1885. The horses, among which are nine French Coach stallions-splen did specimens,-arrived in good order and were immediately shipped by special train of Mr. Dunham's own improved live stock expres cars, to "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois arriving there about Sept. 11th.

THE horses which will start in the great stallion race at Mystic Park, Boston, Mass. are as follows: Pilot Knox, King Almont Montgomery, King Wilkes, Don Carlos, Westmont and Almont Gift. Young Fullerton was withdrawn after two payments, of \$125 each. and three times this sum was forfeited on account of Paucoast, as the probable date o the race would conflict with other engage ments. The value of the stakes will therefore amount to \$4,125 divided into three monies as follows: 70, 20 and 10 per cent., and th amount to be received from the Driving Park Association securing the race will be divided in like manner. Mystic Park will also add

DURING the race meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club recently, Thomas Ford, a well known jockey, was thrown from his horse in a steeplechase and killed. Ford was riding Revenge, and when he reached the rails at the far side of the track Revenge went at it so fas that he struck the obstacle, turned a sumer Ford was seen to fall under the horse, and a crowd rushed through the gate and across the field to the scene of the mishap. Ford was lying prostrate, with his face crushed beyond ition, as if he had been jumped upon by the horses following him. Since then the American Jockey Club has seriously discus the question of eliminating steeplechases from its programme after the present season. Every risprogramme after the present season. Every cripple unfit for racing on the flat is turned into a steeplechaser, and there is in consequence a constant dread of serious accidents in the minds of racing officials. The spice of danger makes these races very attractive to some people. They have degererated, however, into mere vehicles for gambling and fraud.

Che Farm.

Mixed Farming. I believe in mixed farming. I wish it

understood, however, that by this I do

not mean that a farmer should try to grow everything which he knows can be profitably grown in his latitude, for the one who attempts this must be a man of rare executive ability, or he will make a failure. What I mean by mixed farming is, that the farmer should not rely on one product alone for his income, but so manage his farm that he will have several products to sell. In determining what shall be the main source of income one ought to carefully consider any point connected with the particular product, as for example, cost of production, amount of help needed to get it ready for market, probable competition, prices at which the article has sold in former years, its keeping qualities and his ability to hold it for higher prices if desirable, effect on the soil, etc. I am persuaded that much of the failure to make farming profitable, and the push and worry connected with farm life, comes from a failure to wisely plan and consider the probabilities of the future. The folly of depending on a single product has been illustrated in wheat growing regions where a failure of this crop has brought whole communities to the verge of bankruptcy; in great corn growing localities where the farmer who depended on hogs alone for his income has lost his entire herd with cholera; among the fruit-growers, who, by overproduction, have brought the price of ome particular variety below the cost of production, or who have lost an entire crop by a week or two of bad weather at marketing time, and where tobacco, cotton or some special crop has been grown to exclusion. Another common cause of loss and worry is the carrying of mixed farming to too great an extent and thus overburdening ourselves, so that unless the season proves an unusually good one, the farmer is sure to get behind with his large per cent. of which never grew as work, and then the year will prove a wheat. Among the principal adulterahopeless struggle with weeds. There is a tions of wheat flour may be mentioned vast difference between having a job done at the right time, or leaving it a week or and any farmer who would think a little know that he is liable at any time to have

two later, when that job is killing weedsin planning his summer's work, would a week or more of wet weather, in which he can do nothing in his crops, but that this is the very time in which the weeds will do wonders. I have in mind now s farmer of my acquaintance who depends entirely on hired help to run his farm, and who started in the spring without ready cash to pay help, who has undertaken to combine farming, gardening and nursery growing. He has a fourth acre of beets, something more than this of onions, some two acres of sweet potatoes an acre of cucumbers for pickles, one acre of nursery seedlings which require great care, six or eight acres of potatoes an acre of strawberries, about two acres of raspberries, forty-five acres of corn, besides oats, wheat, meadow and pasture. Now this is running mixed farming to extremes, and makes it almost sure that at some season of the year he will be swamped with weeds, for with so

large an acreage to keep clean with the

What do I mean by mixed farming

hoe, if the weeds once get a start the work

will be more than doubled.

have several sources of income, and combine stock and grain growing, so as to consume on the farm the bulky products, and furnish sufficient manure, and enable the farmer to keep a fair share of his land in grass, so as to grow sod to furnish plant food, and that he should raise enough stock to keep up the home supply and have some to sell. We will suppose the farmer to own 100 acres of land, 75 of which is tillable, the balance wood land and permanent pasture. Twentyfive of this should be in clover, and ten in this should be in wheat and oats, and the same amount in corn and potatoes. One team would easily do all the plowing, as it would be divided between spring and fall, The rotation which would give a sod field to plow each year would prevent the fields from becoming weedy, and with our modern tools the crops could be kept clean without the hoe. The farmer could sell a few hogs, sheep and cattle each year, and his wheat and potatoes would bring cash in a lump, while the fruit, poultry, and dairy products, would go far toward paying his store bills. It would probably pay him to keep three horses to do his breaking, and enable him to have an extra horse to drive to town without stopping the team, and and this case two of them might be brood mares, and the horses used on the farm, and an occasional one to sell be raised. Having determined on this line of farming he should adhere to it in the main. While a farm managed in this way will not give so large a gross income as can sometimes be had from running a specialty, or from a greater variety of products, the expense of managing it can be greatly reduced and nicely calculated and the fertility of the soil maintained, and each year will be likely to give enough to sell to keep the farmer out of debt. Happy is that farmer who so manages his farm as to reduce expenses and to secure a fair return for his labor. and to do this he must avoid extremes .-

Wheat and its Characteristics.

W. F. Brown, in Indiana Farmer.

Inasmuch as we have begun to talk of wheat, we will add in this connection that there are really but two kinds of wheat. all being sub-classes of these two, white and red, though the wheat plant itself consist of many sub-varieties which do not materially affect the properties of the grain or seed. It will be noticed by observers that the red is the stronger food, while the grain is usually smaller and harder, while on the other hand, the white has the larger and plumper grain, and is tries, hence it is more extensively grown, summer produces grain with the least water and more nitrogen. It follows then, that wheat from Southern Europe and the shores of the Black Sea, the steppes of Asia and the Caucasus, is preferred in England; also, any other temperate climate in which the heat of the sun is greater during the summer months, as for instance, in the interior of America and Russia.

Again, wheat does not flourish beneath a tropical sun or on the high altitudes of the north, hence, while wheat may be gradual gradations from the tropics of our country to the mountainous sections of the north, determine the quality, nutri tive property, and amount of grain; but all rules having their exceptions, the same order of things prevails to a certain extent with the wheat from these extremes, inas much, as during the moist, cool seasons once in a while experienced in the tropics, the hearts of the people of that country are gladdened with a large yield of an excellent quality of wheat. Also, during the warm, dry seasons experienced by the dwellers in these high northern altitudes, they are given an abundant harvest of this important cereal. Though chemistry may not have prescribed the limits of all may understand from what sources we can get the largest yield of nutriment in the form of wheat.

While the raisers of wheat have been deriving their benefits from laboratory experiments and investigation, the miller have not been idle, and by its aid have been enabled to add cheaply to the weight and bulk of flour without materially detracting from its wholesomeness, though of course, its nutritive qualities have been correspondingly decreased, and we are sorry to say that by the aid of chemistry, unprincipled persons have succeeded in making compounds selling as flour, a potato starch, rice flour, plaster of Paris, pea flour, alum, sulphate of copper, and other materials, some bad, some good, some indifferent, and some of a positively pernicious tendency. It is plainly a matter of the widest importance that we should discriminate well in purchasing wheat, flour, or bread. These articles are added, not only to give greater bulk and weight, but the worst feature is, they are often injurious to health .- J. F. Elsom, in American Miller.

Handling Potatoes. The English Farm and Home recently

contained a column of advice on this sub. ject. The potato crop is of immense importance in England, and great import ance is attached to all the details of its management. The paper states that the greatest mistake in handling potatoes is that of digging them in wet weather. A wet potato will not turn out well. In heavy land the soil will not fall away from the tubers unless they are perfectly dry. Dirty potatoes do not dry easily, and unless the dirt is rubbed off them before storing, it is almost impossible to detect blemishes or diseased spots; consequently bad potatoes are frequently stored with good ones, causing decay. Dig as many as possible during the forenoon, Simply that one should so arrrange as to Spread them out as far as possible. I Collect in the afternoon, and, if possible, get them under cover in a shed or store-house. where they can be spread out to dry. In field cultivation the plow is often used in digging, but in smaller patches the fork gives best satisfaction. Push the fork in behind each hill, and then throw the whole forward: take hold of the vines and shake the tubers away. Sort out the small and badly shaped tubers on the ground. Keep them away from the large and smooth ones. Potatoes should never be put into their winter quarters until timothy for meadow, which leaves 40 they are thoroughly dry. In England under the plow. Now from 15 to 20 of they are dried in open sheds, and afterwards stored in dark places where light and air are admitted only in small quantities. The drying should be quickly done, for a long stand in the light will in

jure the color and flavor. Tricks in the Sheep Trade. The "big fleece" deception only deceives greenhorns. Anybody who knows anything of sheep knows that the thirty or forty pound fleeces are either threefourths yolk or grease and sand, or are partly two years' growth besides. The heen shearing "festivals" may well be festive over the ludicrous business of cutting fleeces of this kind and solemnly weighing it and awarding a prize to the man who made it! Then there is the get ting up of sheep for the shows and for sales, the stubble shearing by which scarcely any wool is taken from the rump and other parts to give squareness and size to the carcass (?) as well as length to the wool. Moreover the appearance of yolk is given by dusting yellow ochre into the wool, and this shaping and coloring at times secures a first premium at a show or \$40 or \$50 extra in the sale of a lamb. I will tell a story which will probably amuse the party whose trick is exposed, as well as others. I was showing him various samples of soapstone-a heavy, greasy-feeling mineral used for various adulterations, such as making soap, candy, paper, axle-grease, as well as for some legitimate purposes. He asked me to get him a few pounds of it. I told him where he could get it. I met him at a State Fair not long after and he showed me his sheep with blue and red ribbons around their necks. "That soapstone did it," he said. You never saw such glossy, soft

Potash for Potatoes and Fruit. The second annual report of the Massachusetts Experimental Station narrates the results of certain experiments made at the station, among others, some peculiarly adapted to the production of with potash: In an experiment made in white flour, and to mix with red wheat manuring for potatoes, with sulphate of making in which nearly half the starch of for the same purpose. The red variety potash and muriate of potash, it was the corn was lost?

is more widely indigenous to all coun- found that potatoes grown where the latter form of potash was used were and its nutriment being preferred, it has almost entirely free from scab, while anreceived more especial attention than other plat manured with sulphate of other kinds and sub-varieties. A hot potash, and still another with no manure. were seriously disfigured by scab. This, however, is but the result of a single experiment and another trial may show the reverse condition. It was also observed that corn smut showed itself far more or an unmanured plat than on plats that were made rich with manure or fertilizers. The further experiments in the use of potash compounds for fruit growing confirm previous conclusions that such compounds act very favorably upon the quality of fruit, increasing its saccharine matter and rendering the plants more truly said to be at home anywhere, the healthy. Muriate of potash seems to be a specially useful fertilizer for peach trees affected with the yellows.

We have here at the New York State Experiment Station many varieties of cereals on different parts of the grounds, planted for study and comparison. In '84, upon the wheat heads attaining the milk stage, the European sparrows began feeding on the undeveloped grain. They would alight on the wheat or oat stalks, bend them to the ground and ruin the heads or panicles. They almost spoiled a choice plat of experimental wheat. This year the same thing has been repeated in a more pronounced manner; we have had wheat raising, it has told us in tones that to cover some special wheat plants with mosquito netting in order to preserve the seed. Those plants uncovered were in a large degree ruined.

We had twenty-six wheat plats near vooded ravine. As soon as the heads began to fill, the sparrows and blackbirds began their pernicious work, eating such quantities of grain that the results of the experiment will be of no value. It was impossible to suppress them as they worked long ere the sun appeared. Our large wheat field was patronized by liberal flocks of blackbirds and sparrows. I have been among the wheat fields of this vicinity, and seen flocks of sparrows, either upon the fences close by, or in the wheat. I have conversed with many persons visit. ing the station, and wherever the sparrow is well known and grain fields are common, I am told the sparrow does eat the grain.

Last year I dissected many sparrows found a few insects in some, and those as a rule the remains of ants, but hardly stomach was there that did not contain wheat or oats. Four days ago I examined nineteen stomachs, and in all but one was found wheat. In two stomachs were apparently chitinous parts of ants. Sparrows also patronize in a liberal manner some kinds of garden seeds, especially lettuce. One large seed-grower pronounces these birds great destroyers of seeds. I have noted also in the agricultural press that sparrows destroy the tender buds of some ornamental shrubs and trees. At the station we have seen them eating pear buds or picking them open.

The sparrow devastates entire fields of wheat, in Great Britain. Miss Ormerod, reporting to the Royal Agricultural Society, does not find from examination of their stomachs that they feed on red maggot, thrips, aphis or other grain insects nor has she any observations of fields infested by huge flocks being freer than others from insect attack. Observations in different places of from one to fifteen years do not show any diminution of insects around farm buildings where the sparrows greatly resort, but they have been observed in many cases to drive way true insect-feeding birds.

Miss Ormerod sums up by saying she considers it proved that the sparrows are almost wholly grain and vegetable feeders. Word to the same effect comes from South Australia. At his present rate of increase in our country is there not an ex cellent prospect of similar results here? The evidence of our leading ornithologists seems to point that way. I have employed the shotgun, as well as other instruments, but the sparrow is a longheaded biped and does not need to be taught his lesson more than once, He is noisy, thriving, prolific; and, I may fairly say, when abundant a veritable nuisance. -Charles S. Plumb, in N. Y. Tribune.

Interesting to Sugar Makers

A new process for extracting juice from orghum and sugar cane is being thoroughly tried this summer and fall. It is known as the "Diffusion Process," and is a cutting up of the canes in very short pieces, and water forced through them so as to take up the saccharine matter. From small operations it has been found that the quantity of juice extracted by this process, is much greater than that by ordinary cane mills. Machinery will be used at Ottawa, Kansas, and at New Orleans. The Cincinnati Price Current, referring to the subject, says that the diffusion process for extracting the sugar from both southern and sorghum cane is to be thoroughly tested this season. The necessary machinery is now being put in place on a sugar plantation in Louisians for working the ribbon cane, and at Otta wa, Kansas, for working the sorghum cane. Under the old process the canes are run between powerful rollers, which crush it and express the juice, but never all of it, and with the best mills not more than from 60 to 70 per cent., the remainder being lost in the bagasse. Under the diffusion process the cane is thoroughly sliced and placed in a series of tight cylinders connected by pipes, through which hot water is forced, which dissolves and washes out the sugar. Theoretically, the diffusion process saves all the sugar; practically there is but little loss. It is em ployed wholly in the manufacture of beet sugar. If it is demonstrated that it can be economically adapted to the extraction and silky wool in your life." And he of the sugar from cane and sorghum, savlaughed; and I thought.-Laniger, in N. ing the great waste which has heretofore been experienced, it may put the sugar industry of this country on its feet in spite of the present low prices and those likely to prevail in the future. No business with any competition could succeed \$ ith the enormous waste suffered under the old process of sugar-making. What would be thought of a process of starch

Safe Food for Chicks.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says: I have teen in the hen business over five years. Three years ago I raised 184 chicks and never lost or even had one sick. I feed one-half corn mesl and one-half shorts mixed up with warm water. As soon as the chicks appear I put down a small quantity of the mixture and the mother soon teaches them how to eat. If I have it, I mix the food up with sour milk, and give it to them to eat the same day they are taken from the nest, for I always notice that chickens will pick for something to eat within a few hours after leaving the shell. My chicks are always strong, for I select eggs for setting from the best and strongest two-year old hens I speak of my experience three years since. and I have never tried to raise so many since, as I have not much land. The 184 chicks spoken of were raised in a yard measuring 15 by 18 feet. Out of that number I had over 100 pullets, and marketed the rest as soon as they weighed three or four pounds. Still. I nevershould attempt to raise that number again in the same yard, for it was too small and the hens acquired the habit of feather-picking; since, I have not crowded them and all goes wel". The trouble in raising chickens mainly comes from giving them clear corn meal which constipates them. Give one-half bran or "shorts" as we call it, and selecyour eggs from strong hens and I see no need for failure, providing there is not neglect in some other direction. Chickens require to be fed often, say once an hour giving a small quantity or only what they will eat up clean. Clean water must of course be given.

Agricultural Items.

THE potato blight is reported as very de structive in the potato-growing districts of Northern Ohio, greatly reducing the yield. The early potatoes are most affected but the disease is extending to the later ones. The olight seems to attack all varieties, and unde all conditions of culture.

A MONROE County, N. Y., correspondent of the Country Gentleman says of the year's wheat crop: "This year's experience with Clawson will be the last with many farmers. No whea is more easily injured by rains, as the head i open and the berry naturally soft and starchy The grain shells badly when over-ripe. Yet where the fly has not hurt it, I hear of some heavy yields of Clawson wheat. The best ye reported is 38 bushels per acre. Yet two onths ago this wheat promised as well as Clawson, in the same neighborhood, which last year yielded 45 or more bushels per acre."

An importation of 100 cattle from Wyoming has just been received at London, England. The experiment was made with a view to as certaining whether cattle from the United States could be profitably imported to England and after liberal feeding and rest be put upon the market there. The cattle were sent via the great lakes and sustained a loss of but two per cent of weight. The cost of importation was \$28 per head, but where larger consign ments are made the figures are reduced to \$23 50. It is desirable that the quality of the stock sent over should be considerably improved if the business is to prove steady and emunerative. T. B. TERRY says in the N. Y. Tribune

"I have seen most of the men fail who wanted me to go into business with them, and so may be excused, perhaps, for patting myself on the back and thinking I made a good choice when I decided to stick to the farm. When our brightest and most talented young men wake up to the fact that there is roth money and pleasure in good farming, and plenty of exercise for all their talents, and that most of the drudgery can now be avoided, we may hope for more 'high' farming. One can rich, but he may have the consolation that the most honest money in this world is dug out of the soil,"

ACCORDING to an Illinois correspondent of the Country Gentleman, Central and Southern Illinois has a magnificent corn crop. He says: "Going south a week ago, I was struck with surprise at the large and vigorous growth of corn growing on land which had the reputa tion of being thin, if not poor. In many fields in the white, gray and yellow clays, the stalks were larger, taller and quite as well eared as on the black soil; and the stand, though not quite as full, appeared as if it would yield as many bushels. I was uncertain what to credit the unusual circumstance to. Was it the many rains which kept the soil continually mois during the heated term, and allowed the roots to avail themselves of all the plant force in it? Or was part of the vigorous growth due to an extra supply of nitrogen in the form of nitric acid, precipitated from the clouds during the many thunder storms? Heat, humidity and electricity, associated and sustained for a considerable time, seem to be able to make very large yields of such plants as Indian corn, su gar cane and sorghum, without so much refer ence to the poverty or the richness of the soil in which they stand as many others."

NEW ADVARTISEMENTS.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Ringworm Humor and Salt-Rheum. RAYNHAM, MASS, Aug. 12, 1878.

C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen— * * *

I have had ringworm humor and salt-rheum so badly that my body was covered with raw sores; so, also, my head and face. I have had any number of doctors in the last seven had any number of doctors in the last seven had any number of themeeuld cure me. One day my mother was in the city of Taunton, and found one of your cook books, and in reading it I found many people testifying to cures from the use of your Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I left forced to try it, although I had seen many things advertised that never did me any good. I have now taken two small bottles and one large one of Sarsaparilla, and used three boxes of Ointment. I now call myself cured. Nothing can be seen of the humor but the dim outlines of the sores. I shall take two more bottles, and then the cure will be complete.

I am gratefully yours,

EDGAR F. WHITMAN.

Biliousness, Sick Headache.

Biliousness, Sick Headache.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Messes. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gents-Please send me by express two bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla and a few Cook Books for distribution. Your preparation has worked wonders in the case of my wife, wib has been troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She only took one-half teaspoonful at a dose, and has not been so well for five years as now. She found that within a week after taking it she felt very much better, and is now entirely free from those severe headaches. She has not taken any of any account since last spring, and what little she had is lent to do some others some good, and we must have it in the house.

Yours truly,

HOMER B. NASH.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is sold by all druggists. Price \$1, or six large bottles for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. \$27 Use HOOD'S TOOTH-POWDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Morton Manufacturing Co. ROMEO, - MICHIGAN,

-MANUPACTURERS OF-Morton's Reversible Tread Horse Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter, and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table.



which, with the Feed-Grinder which we sell, comprises the best set of machinery in the market for the general farmer. The Power is made with an adjusta-ble elevation and has a governor which gives it as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and can be adjusted to raw

as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and can be adjusted to run the power fast or slow. The Feed Cutter is made with an adjustable steel throat lining, which gives four new cutting edges without ex'ra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo; Hon. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Eugene Smith, St. Clair; Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weber, Kast Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y. We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty five feet high, with one horse and medium clevation. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaines Station; James Johnson, Casso; oils; John Gardner, Oxford. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.

WILSON'S Cabinet Creamery & Barrel Churn



The woman's friend. It saves three-fourths of th labor in butter making; easily operated; you rais sweet cream from sweet milk; you have swee milk to feed which trebles its value. Send for

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ress as above. Mention this paper.

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On We a number and the su in the L Rapids. sections o from far with the different of the ros Prof. V Society, c read a let

Boston,

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Pomologic the gener ped for the meeting

tinued suc Horticultu the first or and the hi Mayor C self and ti comed the Vice-Pre few words the State Mr. Barry,

"Those we ments for tit the agreeabt welcome to believe that by your pregies are so i fruit. She fruit. She fruit. She recalls ve eminent ser inspiration is especially the enchusiastic be forgotte absence thrumch regret Pinckney W tell you hapid prograthis generat The memorthe time who were to be for how your end. How you have to be for how your estatement c. Similar, if n with other f hand, but I of the Unit

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change objectionable names already applicate least to avoid them in the future. Le

Like morning's first light, that gladdens the

sight, so may the best fruits spread over the earth, Anc when we shall reach that still fairer land, And around the life tree in mercy shall stard, May each pluck its fruit, and nevermore seel. The serpent's sharp tooth, once close at his sheet

After the address had been read, Presi-

dent Barry spoke of the great confusion

existing in England in regard to names

of fruit. He spoke of a Congress held

in England a year ago, where some 2.000

varieties of apples were shown. The

names given these varieties were in many

instances ridiculous and unmeaning.

That Congress selected 120 varieties as

the cream of those shown-20 for culinary purposes, and 20 for dessert. They

did not attempt to reform the names, but

simply aimed to cut down the number of

The next topic on the programme was a

discussion on new fruits, and it was

opened by Mr. C. A. Green asking about

mometer stood last winter at 49 degrees-

Mr. Green said the Yellow Transparent

had been represented as very hardy, and

he thought the apple as early as the Early

A. R. Chase, Pennsylvania.-Had re-

ceived hundreds of reports, and had found

ed like the Swaar, very heavy and juicy.

J. Richards of Michigan.-What is the

advantage of this apple over the Red As-

Prof. Budd.—It is two weeks earlier.

Prof. Budd.—This apple has a tendency

to crack when real ripe, and this renders

it unfit for use. This variety was in-

troduced into England in 1847, under the

name of Sugar Loaf Pippin. It came

Mr. Moon of Pennsylvania.-Would

like some information in regard to the

originally from near St. Petersburg.

ter fruit for Pennsylvania.

far better than the Early Harvest.

not crack badly?

the Yellow Transparent apple.

it had dropped to 52 degrees.

Harvest, and more durable.

hardy.

tracan?

varieties cultivated.

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TOR Wagon Scales, Levers, Steel Bearings, Bran 40 Beam and Beam But, 46

NE MILLS.

IMPROVED

NATIONAL POMOLOGY

Twentieth Biennial Session of the American Pomological Society.

Unpropitious Weather, but a Good Attendance and an Important Meeting.

addresses by Pre ident Angell of the University and President Marshall P. Wilder of the American Pomological Socie y.

Important Papers, Interesting Discussions and a Grand Exhibit of Fruit.

On Wednesday morning last, with damp, cold atmosphere, the delegates to he American Pomological Society, with number of the citizens of Grand Rapids and the surrounding country, assembled the Universalist Church at Grand Rapids. Delegates were present from all from far off Japan. A large flower piece with the monogram of the Society in different colors, graced the organ in rear of the rostrum.

Prof. W. J. Beal, Secretary of the ociety, called the meeting to order, and ead a letter from President Wilder, of Boston, regretting his inability to be resent, his state of health not permitting him to undertake such a long ourney. Mr. P. J. Berckmans, of Augus-Barry ascended the platform, and returnd thanks for the honor done him, after which the Rev. Chas. L. Fluhrer offered

Mr. T. T. Lyon, President of the Michi. gan State Horticultural Society, then

It is a pleasure to welcome to Michigan

Vice-President Barry responded in lew words, and then President Angell, of the State University, was introduced by Mr. Barry, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Barry, and speke as follows:

"Those who are authorized to make arrangements for this meeting have charged me with the agreeable duty of giving you a most cordial welcome to this State. You may readily believe that no State can be more delighted by your presence than Michigan, whose energies are so largely devoted to the culture of first. She resolves in your history, your work and your triumphs. She is glad of an opportunity to express her indebtedness to you. She recalls with gratitude and with pride the culture and enhancement of the state of the men who have given happing the services of the men who have given happing the services of the veteran and enhansastic pomologist, whose name can never be forgotten at these meetings, and whose absence through the infirmities of age we so much regret, your worthy president. Marshall Fluckney Wilder. You know better than I can tall you how this country has made more mpld progress, perhaps in no particular during this generation than in the cultivation of fruit. The memory of most of us easily rums back to the time when few or an cultivated strawberries were to be found anywhere in this land; and how your experts easily enumerate, I suppose, 400 or 500 varieties. Substantially the same statement can be made concerning the grape. Similar, if not equal progress has been made with other fruits. I have not the statistics at hand, but I suppose the value of the fruit crop of the United States in a good year must approach 100,000,000. And the increase in the quantity has hardly been more remarkable than the improvement in quality and flavor.

The trihermore, you have by your multivolication of varieties and your increased skill in packing and transportation greatly lengthened the period during which we consumers can enjoy the luseious fruits. And still more when the great in the luseious fruits. And still more when the great in the period during which we consumers can enjoy the luseious fruits. satement can be made concerning the grape.
Salimlar, if not equal progress has been made with other fruits. I have not the statistics at hand, but I suppose the value of the fruit crop of the United States in a good year must approach \$100,000,000. And the increase in a suppose the value of the fruit crop of the United States in a good year must approach \$100,000,000. And the increase in the quantity has hardly been more remarkable than the improvement in quality and flavor.

"Furthermore, you have by your multiplication of varieties and your increased skill in packing and transportation greatly lengthened the period during which we consumers can enjoy the luscious fruits. And still more, who can estimate the elevating and refining intense on intelligence, taste and character, which attention to the delicate processes of fosmology has wrought on this people. For you do truly cultivate both a science and an art, and your art often rises from a practical almost to a fine art. You have to study lature as closely, and mark your indications as carefully as a zoologist or a geologist, and many of you seek for grace and beauty with almost as delicate an asthetic sense as that of the sculptor or the painter. In all this won-terful progress, the services of this society have been conspicuous. By your accurate lassification, by your careful nomenclature, by your prolonged experimentation, by your ourageous condemnation of worthless varieties, by your discussions and published reports, and especially by your contagious enthusiasm, with which you have fired the whole people, your prolonged experimentation, by contagious enthusiasm, with which you have fired the whole people, your prolonged experimentation as ociety must find Michigan a congenial place of meeting. You know that fruit raising is one of her principal industries. Our friend, Mr. Garfield, will tell you that he produces in a favorable Par fully 5,000,000 bushels of apples, peaces, will tell you that she produces in a favorable will tell you that she produces in a favorable year fully 5,000,000 bushels of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, and various small fruits are grown in large quantities. Her facilities for transportation both by rail and by water are grown to the very best. The rapidly increasing lopulation of the west furnishes a ready marks; even for her more perishable products. It must be confessed that nature has been very Racious here to the fruit grower. She has

furnished him a rich, warm and mellow soil, which seems made for orchards, vineyards and gardens. She has surrounded this fair peninaula with the great lakes, which not only encircle her as a zone of beauty and furnish her a highway for commerce, but which also temper her atmosphere by their genial warmth in winter and by their cooling breath in summer. Though occasionally we suffer from a severe winter like the last, as a rule the friendly lake on the west draws the sting from the tail of the Dakota blizzard and shelters our fruits up even to the northern extremity of the lower peninsula. In no State east of the Rocky Mountains can delicate fruits be grown it so high latitudes as in this. During most of the year breezes soft as those of Eden woo the peach and the grape and the pear, and coax them to rejoice us with the autumnal splender of their fruitage. A drive through any of the western counties at any time from June to October will delight the eye with a view which rivals that in the fabled garden of the Hesperides. It we have not Paradise, we have a least a charming suggestion of it.

"We believe, too, that we have a people of sufficient intelligence to pursue this work of fruit-raising, which requires brains as well as industry. It was long ago said that God sifted the nations of the old world to find the finest wheat with which to plant the colonies of America. We think we may say without presumption that He sifted New England, New York and Ohio that He might find a portion at least of their best men and best women for the planting of Michigan. They brought here habits of industry, high moral purpose and a passion for education. In the wilderness the log school house rose simultaneously which the log cabin, which formed the house. Go to any of our villages and towns, the chances are that the largest and finest edifice you will see is the public school house. Every boy and every girl born on the soil of Michigan, whatever their color, whatever their poverty, see their road open, plain and clear, from the

President Barry in a few well chosen sentences, returned the thanks of the Society for the hearty welcome extended it, and then declared the meeting ready for business.

Upon motion a committee on creden tials was appointed, consisting of Prof. Lazenby of Ohio, Horace Eaton of Massachusetts, and Evart H. Scott of Michisections of the country, and at least one gan. After recess this committee reported the following delegates present:

ed the following delegates present:

Michigan.—Spring Lake Horticultural
Society: D. G. Alston, Geo. Seagrove, J.
S. Sessions, Eno. Pruim, Frank Hall.
Grand Haven Fruit Growers' Society: A.
S. Kedzie, Walter Phillips, T. E. Gridley.
South Haven Pomological Society; C. J.
Monroe, T. T. Lyon, F. R. Linderman, J.
W. Humphrey, J. J. Atherly, Mrs. H.
Monroe. Sangatuck and Ganges Pomological Society: O. S. Bush, G. Richards.
Michigan State Agricultural Society:
Henry Fralick, H. O. Hanford. Jackson
County Pomological Society: Merchards. journey. Mr. P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Georgia, First Vice-President, being also absent, Mr. Patrick Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., was chosen to preside. Mr. P. Shoemaker, B. Hathaway; Washtenaw County Pomological Society: E. H. Scott, J. E. Sumner, E. Baur, J. Ganzhorn, J. C. Hubner, A. A. Crozier, J. B. Dorr, Mrs. Baxter. Lenawee County Horticultural Society: D. Woodward, F. J. Hough, N. I. Strong, Mrs. F. J. Hough, B. W. Steere, E. W. Allis, A. L. Mills. State Normal School: C. F. R. Bellows. State Board of School: C. F. R. Bellows. State Board of Agriculture: Henry Chamberlain. Saginaw County: E. F. Guild, W. L. Webber. Traverse County: J. G. Ramsdell. Allegan Pomological Society: H. G. Buck, G. H. La Fleur, E. C. Reid, W. B. Andrus, M. T. Smith, Allen Wood. Oakland County: Byron G. Stout. Grand Rapids Farmers' Club: John Taylor, E. L. Biggs, G. T. Linderman, O. Van, G. Bornatle, S. L. Fuller. Berrien County: W. A. Brown.

Traverse County: J. G. Ramsdell. Allegan Pomological Society. II. It is a society which has grown up recently. A few years ago we had no such organization. The influence of this society, which has reached us. We are being benefited by its work. We anticipate great pleasure and profit from the meetings. We hope this will not be the first and only time that this society will meet with us. We have a great deal to do for the whole continent. It is a national organization. Surely 100 one will be disappointed with the 180 meetings. The whole influence is civilizing, elevating and educating. I know our State will prosper by the meetings. [Applause].

Mr. P. Barry, on behalf of the American Pomological Society, returned thanks to the State Horticultural Society for the invitation to hold its meeting here, and the generous welcome extended. He hoped for much pleasure and profit from the meeting, and wished for the continued success of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which was one of the first on the continent, both in its work and the high character of its members.

Mayor Curtis, then, on behalf of himself and the city of Grand Rapids, welcomed the Society to Grand Rapids, welcomed the Soci C. L. Bissell, L. C. Woodman, E. C. Philips, T. F. Richards, O. Van Buren, C. F. Covil, Frank Gross, L. Taylor, S. S. Bacon, F. Skeels, Moses May, S. P. Wormley, Chas. Leonard, E. S. Pierce, M. W. Bates, Z. Cheney, H. D. C. Van Osmus, E. M. Ball, H. M. Dickenson. Wilna Cole, P. V. Fox, John Kotois, F. E. Rice, A. J. Fillett, Rep. Pierce, Lee. Bordland, F. M.

ment of Agriculture.

Georgia.—J. J. Toon, Atlanta; Samuel
Hape, H. F. Emery, of State Horticultural Society.

Texas.—T. W. Munson.

Virginia.—H. L. Lyman.
Indiana.—H. O. Hanford, Sylvester
Johnson, J. Toon, C. M. Hobbs, J. C.

Minnesota.—Peter M. Gideon.
Nebraska.—Dr. C. E. Bessey of the State

University.

New Jersey.—Ezra Osborne, E. M.
Field, John S. Collins, David Baird, T. F.
Baker, Wm. Parry, J. B. Rogers, John R.

Barry. The Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin D. Smith of Cambridge, Mass., presented his report, which was referred to an auditing committee.

A committee was appointed to nomin ate officers for the ensuing two years. Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Barry, who announced the first business would be the report of the committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing two years. The committee, through its chairman, Prof. E. C. Bessy,

submitted the following names for the various positions: President, Marshall P. Wilder, Boston, Mass.; First Vice President, Patrick W. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; a Vice President from each State and Territory; Treasurer, Benjamin D. Smith, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich. The committee also recommended that in case of a vacancy in the list of Vice Presidents

by the Executive Board. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the parties reported by the nominating committee, and it was so done.

during the ensuing two years it be filled

Mr. W. O. Strong, of Massachusetts, of fered a resolution thanking the retiring Secretary, Prof. W. J. Beal, for the manner in which he had performed the onerous duties of his office during his incumbency. It passed unanimously, President Barry remarking that it was impossible to realize how onerous his duties had been or how well he had performed them unless, like himself, he was personally cognizant of the work done by the Secretary. Prof. Beal returned his sincere thanks for this manifestation of approval by the Society.

The auditing committee submitted a report stating that they had examined the report of the Treasurer and found it correct. Upon motion the report was accepted From the Committee on Foreign Fruits,

Mr. Eilwanger, as chairman, reported that no foreign fruits received had been deemed worthy of attention, as they did not come up to the standard recognized by the Society. From the Committee on Fruits, Mr. P.

Barry submitted a report, which was adopted. Upon motion of Mr. T. T. Lyon the

name of the Committee on Synonyms and Rejected Fruits, was changed to Committee on Nomenclature.

Committee on Nomenclature.

Vice-President Barry then called for the reading of the address of President Wilder, and Secretary Beal read it. Mr. Wilder began by calling to mind the fact that the Society had now been in existence thirty-seven years, and expressed the pleasure it would have given him to meet with the members this season, had his health allowed it; but said he should console himself with the hope that the Society would accept the invitation to meet in Boston in 1887. He spoke of those who stood as sponsors at the organization of the Society, many of whom had gone to the better land. He referred to the death of his old friend and colaborer, Charles Downing, in feeling terms, characterizing him as an upright man, the great pomologist of America, and his life long friend. He also referred to the deaths of Hon. W. L. Schaffer, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Francis B. Hayes of Massachusetts, both of whom had for the improvement of our fruits, and the better we understand and practice them the nearer shall we approach to that divine bene eacer shall we approach to the death of his director.

Thus from time to time I have spoken to the sensesthe highest types of beauty, grace, and gratification.

Thus from time to time I have spoken to the sensesthe highest types of beauty, grace, and gratification.

Thus from time to time I have spoken to the sensesthe highest types of beauty, grace, and gratification.

Thus from time to time I have spoken to the sensesthe highest types of beauty, grace, and gratif

and his life long friend. He also referred to the deaths of Hon. W. L. Schaffer, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Francis B. Hayes of Massachusetts, both of whom had for years been active in horticultural affairs. He then spoke of "What our Society has Accomplished" in the following terms:

When we reflect on the unsettled and chaotic condition of the pomology in our country when our society was established, the narrow limits to which fruit culture was confined and the few engaged in it, and compare it with the immense territory now occupied for this purpose and its importance as a great industry of our country. I think it may be well to take a retrospective view and see what our society has accomplished.

Its formation opened a new era of enterprise in the annals of American pomology which has no parallel in those of other lands. It was the first great national pomological society, embracing in its organization the largest area for fruit culture in the world, where almost every fruit of every zone may be grown in perfection.

It has brought into close communion of interest and concert of action the most experienced and skillful pomologists of our country, aud by its proceedings and publications has furnished examples and methods of work which have been adopted by other pemological and horticultural societies, all working harmonlously together, and thus has become the acknowledged pomological authortical transitions and borticultural societies, all working harmonlously together, and thus has become the acknowledged pomological authortical transitions of providing them for others.

Like morning's first light, that gladders the

pemological and horticultural societies, all working harmoniously together, and thus has become the acknowledged pomological authority of our land.

It is truly an American society. It has raised the standard of excellence by which our fruits are judged, discouraged the cultivation of inferior sorts, and thus educated the taste of the public for those of better quality, so that kinds once common in our markets have become obsolete, and are now considered unworthy of propagation. In doing this portion of its work it has discarded by general consent more than 600 varieties, either worthless or superceded by better sorts.

It has established a uniform system of rules, by which fruits are to be known and judged.

It has established a uniform system of rules, by which fruits are to be known and judged. But, what is of the highest importance, it has instituted a much needed reform in the nomenclature of fruits, by which all long, unprenounceable, indelicate, inappropriate and superfluous words are to be suppressed in the dedication of our fruits.

Given of the grandest achievements of the society is its catalogue of fruits, published blemially, with isothermal divisions and columns for fifty states, territories and districts, in which are recorded the fruits which may euccessfully be grown in those divisions, with stars to designate the merits and seasons of each. This is a work of great merit, and not attempted by any other society. And here let me say, that we should never forget how large a debt of gratitude we owe to Mr. P. Barry as chairman of the general fruit committee, for its compilation and classification. He has performed this duty for a long course of years; and fortunate indeed is it that we have, as his successor, his son, Mr. W. C. Barry, who has been so well educated for this duty.

Few things in the histery and progress of American pomology have been more effective in the past and more promising of valuable

Few things in the history and progress of American pomology have been more effective in the past and more promising of valuable results in the future than our system of state reports. They embrace cerrect information from trustworthy persons, having special reference to the varieties most successfully grown; new kinds worthy of special notice; the chief obstacles to successful fruit culture in each district, and correct information in regard to the extent and progress of fruit culture in each section of our country, and are published under the supervision of the chairman of the general fruit committee of our society, and contain a vast fund of information not elsewhere to be found.

The reports constitute a mine of pomological wealth, and contain not only all the modifications and changes which may have been made in collecting information concerning the culture of fruits, but also in the naming of them, and the synonyms by which they are known; the most desirable varieties being designated in our catalogue by stars, according to their several merits.

The American Pomological Society has per-

known; the most desirable varieties being designated in our catalogue by stars, according to their several merits.

The American Pomological Society has performed an immense labor through its meetings and its committees, in correcting confusion, and it is wonderful to contrast the early condition of pomology with its present mature state. Its future labor will be continuous and of vital moment, in introducing new and valuable varieties; and what will be of the greatest importance, maintaining an accurate nomenclature. It will inform fruit growers in every State and territory, what fruits they are to look to for successful culture. But most important of all, its business will be to give to American pomology a high character as a science; to prevent the appearance of mere money making, and petty attempts to impart undue prominence to new favorite and laudatory names. The continued aim of the society will be to maintain a position of digoity, integrity and impartial usefulness. The special aim of the society should be to enlist in its active membership all the best elements of our country, and to form, as far as possible, a closer relation with all existing state pomological and fruit growers' societies.

Nothing has afforded me more gratification

societies.

Nothing has afforded me more gratification than the favor with which our rules of pomology and the reform in the nomenclature of our fruits have been received.

Soon after the close of our last session, we sent out a thousand circulars containing these rules, together with the suggestions of the president in regard to the much needed reform in the nomenclature of fruits. These were sent to the agricultural, horticultural and fruit-growers' associations, and to the leading nurserymen of our country. Some were also sent to foreign lands. The favor with which these have been received both at home and abroad, has been remarkable, showing that the time had arrived when, by general consent, this reform should be made; and thus our society has the honor of instituting it as an example for the pomological world. When we reflect on the long, senseless, and sometimes vulgar and ridiculous names by which so many of our most beautiful fruits are known, our indignation is so aroused that we desire to blot.

M. Morrill of Michigan: Saw and ex-

M. Morrill of Michigan: Saw and examined the Dickenson apple at the New Orleans Exposition. Exhibitors there said it only did well on high lands. Mr. Lyon had seen it and could speak of it.

of our most beautiful fruits are known, our indignation is \$\(\) a roused that we desire to blot them from our memory forever. Some have thought this spirit might be too aggressive. All reforms are more or less so; but when we think of the irrelevant and inappropriate names by which many of our fruits are known, we feel the importance of keeping up our warfare until victory is won, and all our catalogues are purged of these improprieties. As I before left, I still feel it my duty, as president of the American Pomological Society, to urge a reform in the names of fruits, avoiding all long, superfluous, inappropriate, indelicate, ostentatious, or unmeaning titles, and if we cannot change objectionable names already applied, T. T. Lyon: Had seen the apple. It looked like Peck's Pleasant, but more blong. His impression was that it was only grown for market. But he may have been prejudiced against most of the Southern fruit shown there from the great difference in flavor, even in fruits of the same variety. Did not think the Shannon compared with many apples that succeed with us; thought it might do

> P. M. Auger, of Connecticut, spoke o Slast cions sent out by the Agricultural Department. It was a Russian apple, handsome, and a good baker.

to self.

Prof. Budd: We have fruited some 70 varieties of Russian apples. All were even and handsome, and were undoubtedly calculated to succeed well where most varieties would not. A member asked about the Charlotte

change objectionable names already applied, at least to avoid them in the future. Let us have no more names of generals, colonels, captains, presidents, governors, monarchs, kings or princes, mammoths or Tom Thumbs, or such titles as Nonsuch, Seeknofurther, Neplus-ultra, Hogpen, Sheepnose, Big Bob, Ironclad, Legal Tender, Sucker State, or Stumpthe World. These were suggestions made in my last address, to which I still adhere and from which I have nothing to take back. The terms Pearmain, Pippin, Beurre, Doyenne, Bon Chretien, etc., applied to apples and pears, once described classes of fruit which are now so confused and blended that the names have lost their significance. The cases are very few where a single word will not form a better name for a fruit than two or more. These reforms have been adopted in the catalogue of the American Pomological Society, and other prominent horticultural and pomological societies have voted to adopt the improved nomenclature and I desire to ask the co-operation of all pomological and horticultural societies in this and other countries in carrying out this important reform.

And now in fulfillment of my promise to urge upon you while I live, the importance of producing, from seed, new improved varieties of fruits, adapted to the various soils and climates of our vast territory, I have substantially to repeat what I have said in my former addresses. These are the means, and the only means, which God and nature have provided for the improvement of our fruits, and the better we understand and practice them the nearer shall we approach to that divine beneficence which gives flavor and richness to our or Charlier apple. Prof. Budd said it was an apple of the Yellow Transparent character, and he

thought it of Polish origin.

Wm. Barry of New Jersey, asked abou 'Thaler" of the Yellow Transparent variety.

Prof. Budd of Iowa, remarked that i was a little later than the Yellow Trans parent

Mr. Gibb, of Nova Scotia, thought it good early market fruit. It ripens in July.

In discussing the merits of another apple which Mr. P. M. Gideon of Minnesota said was not altogether hardy with him, Mr. Green asked what apple had proved most hardy with him. Mr. Gideon replied the Oldenburg and the Wealthy. He grew them in a rich black sand. They bloom ten days earlier than in the same neighborhood planted in clay. Frost did not harm his fruit often when trees on clay soil were injured. The past year, however, had nearly finished these varieties.

President Barry asked if Siberian Crats were injured? Mr. Gideon replied that they were not

had stood the winter all right. Mr. A. C. Gipson, Colorado. - Mr. Gide on, I believe, has originated two apple that are said to be very hardy and of good quality. I would like a description of

Mr. Gideon.-They are the Gideon and Excelsior. Gideon was from the seed of a small crab, got from Boston, about size of Transparent. It stood near trees of Blue Pearmain, while in bloom, and undoubtedly was a cross between these two. Mr. R. K. Phenix had examined them and said they were so much like the Blue Pearmain that he could hardly tell the difference. The Excelsior is a little earlier than Gideon, and equally as good. It is from the seed of the Wealthy apple.

and ripens in September. Mr. Peter Collar, of Michigan, asked about the Salome apple which came from Iowa.

Is a strong, upright tree, good bearer,

Mr. Budd said the fruit was very good quality, and of fair size. It is not as hardy as Fameuse, but hardier than Ben. Davis; smaller and better quality than the latter.

who knew anything of the Hog Island Sweet. Bought an old farm, and this tree was on it. It was a great bearer, and when not allowed to overbear was of fair size. Fine dessert fruit.

Mr. B. Hathaway.-Have grown the Hog Island Sweet. In quality it was one of the best of the sweet apples; but with him it had not proved hardy.

Mr. R. C. Gipson asked about the Mc-Mahon White, which he said was taking a leading place in Wisconsin, and he would like to know something about it. Mr. Budd said the McMahon White was Russian apple of the Alexander class; was of the shape of the Northern Spy, but smaller. It was of fair quality, but not what is called hardy.

Mr. Lyon.-Had seen an apple called Mr. P. M. Gideon, of Minnesota,-Not quite hardy; in Minnesota about the same the Northwestern Greening at New Orleans. Would like to know something as the Oldenburg. In answer to a quesabout it. Handsome, but not of firsttion Mr. G. said Oldenburg had been enclass quality.

Prof. Budd.—It was of the Greening tirely destroyed last winter. The ther-

class; he had seen the apple, and the wood, and was favorably impressed with it. He went to see it in the orchard where it had been planted ten or twelve years ago. It had proved hardy until last winter. It was not like the Rhode Island Greening, as it was oblong with markings

it earlier than the Early Harvest, and very like Grimes' Golden. Mr. B. Hathaway, of Michigan .-Prof. Build described it as an apple would like to hear something about the which ripened with the Prekovsky, look-Mann apple.

Mr. Moody, of Lockport, N. Y .- I value the Mana apple, highly; it is hardy and a fine apple. I first saw it at Niles, Mich.; but believe the original orchard is now gone. He had sent it out largely. Quality good. Supposed to have first Wm. Parry of New Jersey.-Has done well in our State, is very promising and originated near Otsego, N. Y. It was conical, tree a good bearer, hardy, and Mr. Woodward of New York .- Does it fruit a good keeper. Was hardy with them.

Mr. Rosencranz of Genesee.-Have a few trees; found them very hardy. When Baldwin was killed last winter it was not injured. My trees were yet young-just coming into bearing.
C. L. Hoag of New York.—The Mann

apple tree is a straggling grower, limbs bending over to the ground, and very irregular.

Mr. Moody.-With me the tree A. R. Chase.-Mr. Josish Hooper first really a very upright grower. After it fruits it is liable to overbear, and the called my attention to that apple. It originated in Pennsylvania as a seedling of limbs will bend over with the weight Bellflower and a good grower. Specimens of fruit. It is a long keeper, and the are promising. The variety is a good winbest cooking apple he knew of that C. A. Green.—What about the Shannon ripened at that season of the year.

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Mr. R. C. Gipson asked about the Lou Mr. Gideon of Minnesota, replied that

the Lou apple originated on his farm. It is very early and succeeds well in the south as well as where he lives. He believed it would drive any other apple out of the market. One of the hardiest trees and of excellent quality.

Jacob's Sweet, Ohio Greening, Bradley, Missouri, Crippen and Smith apples were all discussed, but nothing of general interest elicited. The meeting then adjourned until 7:30 A. M.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening Prof. Charles E. Bessey of the University of Nebraska, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Injurious Fungi, in Relation to the Diseases of Plants." Fungi, said the lecturer, differ as greatly as any other plants that grow, and therefore it is impossible to treat them as a whole. All fungi may be divided into three classes: First, Saprophytes fungi, that prey on dead and decaying matter. Second, Parasytes fungi, which obtain their food from living matter. Third, a class lying between the other two and partaking of the nature of

both, called the parasyte-saprophytes, which attach themselves to languishing tissues. These last do most harm. Fungi may also be divided into great families: The bacteria, mildews and blights are three families of parasytes; the black fungi, which is a family partaking of the characteristics of both the parasyte and the saprophyte, and the rusts, which are a family of parasytes.

must be distinguished from the fungus it self. To remove the fungus will not cure whether it be a leaf, limb, tree or whole orchard. The preventive is the killing of interest, and at its conclusion an adjournment was taken until next morning.

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(To be continued.)

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE. DETROIT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 314,395 bu., against 455,076 bu., the previous week and 362,740 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 293,558 bu. The stocks of wheat held in this city amount now to 852,711 bu., against 934,952 last week and 310,738 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on September 5 was 42,120,602 bu. against 41,670,459 the previous week, and 18,529,035 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows an increase over the amount reported the previous week of 450.143 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending September 5 were 656,197 bu., against 899,192 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 5,281,216 bu. against 17,-289,978 for the corresponding eight weeks

in 1884. The week just closed has been a fairly active one in the grain market, and generally at well maintained values. In both spot and futures the week closed with values higher than at date of our last re-The outlook at present is against any advance in prices, the enormous a mount of wheat "in sight," with a light foreign demand, being sufficient to demoralize all attempts to push up prices or maintain them should they advance. But we look for a big change in this respect, and when those who have to sell at present prices get rid of their crop it will be time for growers to talk of better rates for their crop. So long as the visible supply continues to increase dull and weak markets may be looked for. And here is where the farmer can do much to aid in bringing values for wheat up to a normal condition. As soon as the "visible supply" begins to decline prices will harden. If farmers will determine to hold up on their deliveries of grain for a short time, the whole they sell and deliver as fast as they can haul it to the railroad station there is no chance for the market to improve until their whole crop has been harvested. Then the buyers and speculators will be the ones who reap the advantage, not those who spent a year growing the wheat. Yesterday this market was strong at the opening, weakened during the day, but finally closed strong ond higher than on Saturday. The advance was fully 1@ 11c per bu., and values show a decided gain during the week. Chicago was excited and irregular, values going up and down rapidly, closing higher then on Saturday. Last sales of No. 2 red were at 831@84c, and No. 8 do. at 81@82c. Toledo was firm but dull, No. 2 spot selling at 874c and No. 2 soft at 89c. Liverpool was firm and higher, under advices of a terrible destruction of crops in India by floods, and reported falling off in the spring wheat crop here. It closed firm.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from September 1 to Sept. 14: No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 No. 3

1															1	white.	V	vhite	. red.	red.
Se	D	t.1														841/6			8814	
-	66	2														8434			88%	
	46	3														8414			88%	
	16	4														83%			8744	
-		5														83			8634	
-	11	7														8814			8614	8314
-	14	8																	8814	83%
	14	9														84	-		8716	84%
-	14	10			۰	•	•	•	•	*				•		8416	-		88	84
-	16	11		•				•	•	• •	•		•	•	1	84%			87	8214
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1	14	14					•	•	•							86			9014	85
	т	he	6		Ĩ	0	ıl	1	C	1	ij	1	n	9		state	em	ent	gives	the

closing figures on No. 1 white futures each day of the past week for the various deals: Tuesday Sept. Oct. Nov.

Thursday	****	8514 85	
Saturday		851/4 863/4	
For No. 2 1ed the clovarious deals each day were as follows:			
Tuesday	Sept. 8814	Oct.	Nov. 90%

The September report of the Secretary of State shows that wheat is threshing out above the estimates in this State, and the yield has therefore been correspondingly advanced. Spring wheat in the the yield in Dakota, Manitoba, and Northern Minnesota will be much below the

estimates of a month ago. The Department of Agriculture now figures the winter wheat crop at 217,000,-000, and spring wheat at 134,000,000, total, 351,000,000 bu. The article of two weeks timated yield of 370,000,000 bu. (With been able to get more than 10c for their 39s., the same figures as were quoted last 19,000,000 bu. less, the exports for the crop where they have sold. The later week.

The Messenger Official, a Russian newspaper, gives a report of the yield of the wheat crop in that country. From it we learn that the winter wheat crop is satisfactory in 17 provinces; partly good and 12@18c, and some fine ones at 11c. New partly deficient in 11 provinces; deficient in 23 provinces; partly mediocre and partly bad in five provinces, and bad in two provinces. The spring wheat crop is satisfactory in seven provinces, partly good and partly bad in four provinces, and more or less deficient in the remaining 46 departments. The exports of wheat from Russia for the 12 months end ing July 31, '85, were 68 000,000 bushels. It is estimated that exportations of Russian wheat in the crop season of 1885-6 to other European countries will be about 45,000,000 bushels or about two-thirds of last season's export.

Late mail advices from the Continent of Europe sum up the situation as follo *s: "French farmers were beginning to resist a further decline, although want of money forced some of them to sell. The very dry weather causing serious complaints of damage to the beet and second hay crops. Flour was cheaper, caused by the continued fine weather in the north of Europe for the harvest and the in-creased offerings of wheat in face of light demand from millers. Speculation de moralized. The bitter experience of both French and English speculators during the last two years makes them timid. When the French farmers have sold enough wheat to meet pressing needs for enough wheat to meet pressing needs for money, a firmer higher holding is expected. The crop output in Europe is not so good as in 1884. England, France and Austro-Hungary have quite satisfactory, though deficient, crops, but Russia, Spain and Italy have very deficient ones."

There will be little or no wheat shipped to Great Britain or Europe from Australia this year, the small surplus there being already exhausted.

In the face of the strong bearish ten dencies of the market at present, we still hold to the opinion that wheat is good property at present prices, and there is every prospect of better prices for the crop the present year than ruled the past one We also predict that the average for the whole year will be higher, and that higher points will be reached.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 6,176 bu., against 18,157 bu. the previous week, and 5,423 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 1,770 bu. The visible supply in the country on Sept. 5 amounted to 7,703, 405 bu. against 6,821,886 bu. the previous week, and 4.542.814 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 881,519 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 490,086 bu., against 712 637 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,536,854 bu., against 2, 410,144 bu, for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 5,075 bu., against 15,480 bu. last week and 10,201 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The week closed with corn dull and rather weak, the result of an improvement in the weather and the feeling generally prevalent that the bulk of the crop is out of danger. The Agricultural Department estimates the Co crop as about the same as last year. Very little damage as yet from frosts, and relittle damage as yet from frosts, and reports say if they hold off until the 20th of 8 this month the bulk of the crop will be wasfe. But the past ten days have been wery unfavorable, weather cold and wet, princes will listuel. It larmers and of no benefit in maturing the crop. There is, we believe, a large proportion of the market will change. But if weather is becoming warmer, and a few days' sunshine would make a wonderful difference in the crop. Values are very steady, No. 2 being quoted here at 461c. with no speculative sales reported. The country must be pretty bare of old corn. and it is vet some time before the new crop can become available. At Chicago corn is steady and firm, but prices a little lower than a week ago. No. 2 spot is now quoted there at 434c, September delivery at 43tc, October at 42tc, and November at 40%c. The Toledo market shows little change, No. 2 spot being quoted there at Prices are probably as low now as they 44c, September delivery at 45c, and October at 45c. The Liverpool market on Saturday was quiet, and corn in poor demand Quotations were 4s. 7d. per cental for western mixed, 4s. 7d. for October delivery, and 4s. 7d. for November.

OATS.

The receipts of oats in this market the oast week were 14,487 bu. against 47,011 pu. the previous week, and 27,741 for the corresponding week 1884. The shipments were 4, 570 bu. The visible supply of grain on Sept. 5 was 5,663,679 bu. against 2,107,424 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Mon day amounted to 16,478 bu., against 27, 770 bu. the previous week, and 48,004 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 192,074 bu. and for the last eight weeks were 1,044,100 bu., against 421,155 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows an increase of 1,-071,007 bu. during the week. Oats have ruled firm all week, and prices have made a substantial advance. No. 2 white spot are quoted at 32@33c, and September delivery at 30@31c; No. 2 mixed spot are quoted at 27@27\$c, and light mixed at 31c. The Chicago market is quiet and steady at 251@26c per bu. for spot, 251c for September delivery, and 25tc for October. These figures are slightly higher than those ruling a week ago. The Toledo market is quiet and inactive, with spot No. 2 mixed at 26c, and October delivery at 26ic. At New York the market is stendy, and white are a shade higher. Quotations there are as follows: No. 8 mixed, 251@26c; No. 2 do., 291c; No. 1 do. 291c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 301c; No. 8 Northwest has had a bad set back, and white, 29@294c; No. 2 do., 34@341c; No. 1 white, 39c; Western white, 35@43c; State white, 38@44c; State mixed, 304c.

HOPS.

REPORTS from the hop districts are not encouraging for growers. Those ago in the FARMER was based on an es- who raised the earlier varieties have not

year will probably be below 75,000,000 bu. varieties are not yet ready for market, and it is just as well they are not at present, as buyers are very scarce. At New York business has been a trifle bethops are quoted at 10@12c for choice those offering being the early varieties Good to choice Pacific Coasts of this season's growth are quoted at 8@10c. Wet weather in the New York hop districts has damaged the quality consider ably, but the yield will be from 20 to 25 per cent. heavier than a year ago. On the Pacific Coast it is said some grower will not pick their hops, the price offered being below the cost of picking, baling and marketing. The English crop has been hurt badly, but the yield will be nearly up to an average, as the acreage has been increased. Germany will have fair average crop. The foreign markets are very low, but seem to be firmer in tone the past week.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER

The market for butter has ruled firm and active the past week, with price slowly but surely working upwards Good dairy butter is quoted at 15@160 choice at 17c, and creamery at 22@23c Some June packed creamery has sold the past week at 18@22c, according to quality and condition. There is no inquiry for anything but good table butter, although a good deal of poor stuff is sold under that designation. The warm weather of the past few days may affect the market unfavorably, but it is only short time at most before good creamery stock will be quoted here at 25c, a price that will afford butter-makers a fair profit for the trouble they take in making prime article. Stocks are not heavy in the city, and neither are receipts. At Chicago there is a firm and steady mar ket for all choice to fancy grades to mee local wants, while some shipping orders are being received, which keep the market bare of good stock. Quotations there are as follows: Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do, good to choice, 17@18c; common, 13@ 15c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; do, choice, 14@ 15c; do, fair to good, 10@18c; common grades, 7@8c; inferior. 4@6c. At New York the past week there has been s weaker feeling in the trade, especially for anything that would not grade fancy The Daily Bulletin of Saturday says of the market:

"A great many State creamery good salable last week at 24c can now be reached at 23@23‡c, and 23e is not a fair quota ion for Western outside of very small jobbing operations. There appears to be no fancy State dairy stock here and current offerings sell slowly at 18@20c. Fresh receipts of Western packed stock are in light demand and only barely steady. Ice-house goods remain about as before. Some few will be shipped this week, but plenty remain, and owners feel anxious about them, with a generally more will ing offering, but rates are not shaded sufficiently to attract custom, and most tain much more encouraging accounts from abroad before even commencing to bid." shippers assert that they will have to ob

Quotations in that market	yes	terda
vere as follows:		
reamery, State, pails, fancy,	23	@231
reamery, State and Pa., tubs, choice.	22	@23
reamery, Wes ern, choice		@22
reamery, Western, prime	19	@21
reamery, fair to good	16	@18
reamery, ordinary	14	@15
tate half firkin tubs and pails, fancy		0
tate half-firkin tubs and pails, choice.	. 18	@ 50
tate half-firkin tubs, etc., fair to good	14	@17
tate, half-firkin tubs, etc., ordinary		@13
Vestern imitation creamery, choice	16	@18
Vestern do, good to prime	12	215
Vestern dairy, fine	14	@15
Vestern dairy, good	12	@13
Vestern dairy, ordinary	. 9	
Vestern factory, choice		4 @ 12
Vestern factory, fair to good		@11
Vestern factory, ordinary	6	4@ 9
The exports of butter from .	Am	erica

ports for the week ending Sept. 5 were 914,344 lbs., against 721,326 lbs. the previous week, and 331,293 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1884 were 890.849 fbs.

CHEESE.

Our local market remains unchanged with not a feature of interest to note Quotations still range from 8 to 81c for full cream State, and 5@6c for good skims. Retailers ask 121c per lb., leaving them a margin of about 50 per cent. will be for the next six months, and any change is likely to be upwards. At Chicago another advance in prices has taken place, and holders are firm and mostly ask outside rates. Whether present prices will be maintained there is a question, as they are relatively higher than at other points. Quotations in that market are as follows: Young America, full cream, 10@101c; full cream cheddar 8@81c; flat, 81@93; skimmed, choice, 5@ 51c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c. These quotations are for August makes. The New York market was active in the middle of the week, but eased off a little on Saturday. Still prices were pretty well maintained, and are about the same

a week ago. Quotations in th	at n	à
et are as follows;		
ate factory, fancy	8 0	1 8
ate factory, fine to choice	8 @	1 8
ate factory, good	7 @	1
ate factory, medium,	616@	
ate factory, fair	5%0	
ate factory, ordinary	4 @	
ate factory, night skims	5 @	
	7%0	
nio flat, prime	740	7
alo flat, fair to good	5/20	17
Tae Daily Bulletin of Saturday	says	,
e market:		

"During the early portion of the weel matters were pretty dull, two or three shippers doing about all the business, and it is believed, picking up some compara-tively cheap lots. So it continued until Wednesday, when the weather was muggy and unpromising; but on Thursday, as the main stock came under examination, with a considerable degree of coldness in the air, demand had greater spirit and buyers were willing to name better prices on anything that would suit them. This latter proviso, however, was the point of the entire business, as the reviving call would be satisfied with nothing but choice would be satisfied with nothing out choice or fancy milk cheese, and it required simple perfection to command outside bids. When it was perfection, however, the sale was quicker than for anything else that could be offered even at a wice difference in cost, and, indeed, when it came to sharp flavored goods it was a matter of constant. flavored goods it was a matter of constant navored goods it was a matter of constant forcing to secure customers. Much the same features were to be found on night milk skims also, the fine mild flavored portion of the offering selling well and at good prices, while July stock and other—

wise faulty offerings went low and slowly." The Liverpool market is quoted firm at

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 88,472 boxes against 88 808 hoxes the Drevious week market the past week were 88,472 boxes against 68.303 boxes the previous week and 68,357 boxes the corresponding week ter, and some choice yearlings sold at in 1884. The experts from all American ports for the week ending September5 foot up 5,193,980 lbs., against 5,415,445 lbs. the previous week, and 4,989,299 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding

week last year were 3,493,792 lbs.

quietness, but such has not been the fact, the sales of the past week footing up the largest aggreate in the history of that market. Of course some of this amount is fictitious, speculative dealings inflating the figures beyond what the sales really were, still it was a very active and strong market with desirable wools in request at

the highest figures of the season.

WOOL

It was generally believed that the enor-

nous sales at Boston reported in our last

ssue would be followed by a season of

The sales at Boston the past week were 6.890,900 lbs. of domestic and 174. 000 lbs, of foreign, as compared with 5,224,300 lbs. of domestic and 277,800 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2,844,-258 lbs. of domestic and 110,000 lbs. of foreign for the corresponding week in 1884. The total sales of wool in Boston since January 1, 1885, have been 113,415, 149 pounds, against 85,745,229 pounds for the same time last year. This is an increase of 26.669.920 pounds. The sales in that market the past week were the largest ever known.

The advance in prices noted a week ago has not only been maintained but prices have gone still higher. Ohio XX s held firmly at 35c, X at 32@33c, XX and above at 35@36c, Michigan X at 31@ 314c, with holders now asking 32c, and Michigan No. 1 at 33c. In combing and delaine fine Pennsylvania sold at 37c. Michigan combing medium, at 29@32c. Michigan fine delaine at 33@34c, and No. 1 combing at 36@370. The Boston Com mercial Bulletiu of Friday says of the market:

"The market continues active and ad rancing, the sales for the week being the largest on record, 7,067,900 pounds of all kinds. A portion of this wool was sold to dealers in other cities but the bulk of it coes directly into consumption, showing healthy state of affairs among manufacturers. One firm sold over 1.100,000 and another over 1,090,000 pounds this week. The goods market continues on the whole satisfactory, and although a marked advance cannot be noted on men's woolens, still there is an upward tendency all along the line. Several large mills have recently com-

into the market and purch sed liberally of wool and smaller mills have followed the lead. The amount of wool in the country is still a matter of interest. It is thought that there is but little except ossibly Ohio. Nothing lower than 320 s named there.

"Of the advance of course a portion is spurious, that is due to speculation, and cessation of the demand from manuacturers would cut prices somewhat Still that cessation does not come and a resent certainly does not seem likely."
"Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces would sell more readily if they could only be opened fast enough, but many dealers are sold largely ahead and are unwilling to make further sales in the dark. Onio XX is now very stiff at 35c and Pennsylvania XX has sold at 36c during th

Michigan fleeces are still advancing. Michigan X was sold at 31½c on Wednesday and many holders are now asking

"Advices from Wisconsin report less than a half million pounds of wool in that State; another lot of 350,000 pounds of washed Wisconsin wool was recently sold in Milwaukee to go to Philadelphia
"Combing and delaine are very strong Ohio combing is now quoted at 37@38c with sales at the lower figure. Missouri, Kentucky, and Indiana remain at previ-Texas wool is steady and firm. The

highest price quoted is still 25c for fine wool of twelve months' growth. There is little news as yet as regards the fall clip. Buyers' views range down from clip. Buyers' 13c at present.'

The New York market has also been quite active, and sales there the past week foot up over 1,360,000 lbs., of which 360. 000 lbs. were foreign. Among the sales were Ohio XXX at 37c, Ohio XX at 35c, Ohio delaine at 361, Ohio X at 33c, Michigan X at 31c, Michigan unwashed delaine at 24c, Spring Texas at 17@22c, and a large amount of the various grades on private terms, which usually means that they sold higher than quotations. The Economist says of the market:

"In very many years the wool markets on the Atlantic seaboard bave not been s animated as during the past ten weeks, and the week under review has been the most animated of the whole, both here and in Boston. The demand has been wholly for consumption and careful buy ing has been the feature throughout The market at no time has been excited and any attempt to "boom" prices up would check sales at once. There has been a very slow but gradual advance, and we think prices on fine domestic fleeces, which have ruled low all along, are 1c. per pound higher in a week. Th wools are still comparatively very low. all things considered. A very choice XX Ohio will now sell readily at 35c., thus bringing the scoured pound within the limits of 70@75c.
"There is no wool superior to this for

handling or spinning except Silesian. Some of the Australian may be a shade finer, perhaps, but the fibre is not so strong and does not spin so well as the Ohio. Some of the Australian turns out tender in the spinning. We are led to make these remarks because we hear that Australian has been sold here this week at 34c and that purchases have been made in London for the American market at 11d. Now, this wool can only be classed as an average grade which carries a heavy shrink and it will cost 76c to lay down here. If manufacturers are stupid enough to pay this price for such stock while an equally go d Montana, Wyoming, Texa-or California wool can be had at 50@550 it is high time they cleared out and let some men run our mills that know howthat have sound knowledge beside college

The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, referring to the trade there the past week, says "All kinds of domestic wools have come under notice and there is a further ad vance on cost, pulled showing about 10 per lb gain, and fleeces much the same, best loss of the latter at the close being held at 33c for X, 35c for XX, 36c for de-laine, and 37c upward for XXX. with few of the latter offering. Both manufactur-ers and dealers have been buying, but rep-

resent an element in many cases that has for some time been standing off await ing reaction they now seem to conclude will not come. Operators, therefore, are inclined to the theory that possibly this may be a sort of final flurry, and, with buyers now so well stocked, demand may become more cautions, awaiting the catch.

Everything looks very favorable fo firm market, and while a continued ad vance can not be looked for, we think wool is as low now as it is likely to be before another clip comes into marketprovided always that Congress does not precipitate a tariff fight the coming win-

The London wool sales now in progress are slow, and values appear to have declined slightly since they opened. But this is accounted for by the fact that the wools offering embrace only the tail end of the clip, and far from desirable. It is not likely American buyers will invest much in them, as they can do better at

FOR THE FAIRS.

The railroads have granted reduced rates for the following events: Seven'h Day Adventist Camp Meeting at Jackson, Sept. 17th. to 26th, one fare and a third.

Reunion First Michigan Cavalry at Chelsea, Sept. 23 and 24th. One fare and Shia wassee County fair, at Owosso one are and a third.

Emancipation Celebration at South Bend Ind., Sept. 22d, good to return 23rd. One fare and a third. Conference M. E. Church, Grand Rapids, Sept. 22 and 29th. Full fare go-

ing. On presentation of certificate signed by secretary will be returned for one-third Eaton County Agricultural Society, Sept. 22d to 25th. One and one third fare.

Hubbardston Fair, Sept. 22 to 25th. One

Hubbardston Fair, Sept. 22 to 25th. One and one-third fare.

Jackson County Fair, Sept. 22d to 25th. One and one-third fare.

Macomb County Fair, Mt. Clemens, Sept. 23rd to 25th. One fare and a third. Oakland County Fair, Pontiac, Sept. 29th to Oct. 2d. One and one-third fare. Ionia County Fair, Sept. 29th to Oct. 2d. One and one-third fare. 2d. One and one-third fare.

2d. One and one-third fare.
Union Agricultural Society, Fenton,
Oct. 6th to 9th. One fare and a third. Lapeer County Fair, Lapeer, Sept. 29th to Oct. 2d. One fare and a third. Ovid Fair, Oct. 12th to 15th. One and one-third fare.

The Sunday train to Mt. Clemens on

the Grand Trunk R. R. will be discontinued for the season after Sunday, Sept.

The Central Michigan Fair.

The Central Michigan Fair at Lansing. opens Monday, Sept. 28th, and lasts five days. It is open to Montcalm. Ionia, Clinton, Shiawassee, Genesee, Eaton, Ingham, Livingston, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties. We are in receipt of premium list, posters, etc. (Ben Baker sends the etc.,) got up in great style They are going to have a big Fair, and have made all arrangements for it. The Detroit, Lansing & Northern, the Chica go & Grand Trunk, and the Saginaw Division of the Michigan Central will sell tickets to Lansing and return for one fare and carry freight for exhibition for one rate for the round trip. The D. L. & N. will carry freight free both ways. There is to be a sale of stock one day, and a sale of the butter on exhibition on another.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, sava:

"Storms and gales during the past week have badly damaged the outstand-ing crops. The rain fall was heavy. For eign wheat is firmer without any increas emand. There is more animation in the off-coast trade; prices advanced 6d. There were 11 arrivals, 10 cargoes were sold and 8 withdrawn, 9 remained. Today's market was disappointing, sellers asking an increase, but buyers will not respond. Flour was steadier, corn was firmer, barleys were quiet and oats were

THE Farmer and Chamber of Agricul ture Journal of London has prepared an estimate of the year's harvest, based upon returns received from nearly 500 correspondents in various parts of the United Kingdom. As regards the wheat crop it is estimated that the yield this year will amount to 29 bushels per acre, as against a standard average—the average taken being that for the 20 years prior to 1882 of 28 bushels per acre, or one bushel per acre over an average crop The returns for barley, it is stated indicate a vield of 35 bushels an acre, as against a standard average of 344 bushels Respecting oats, the returns are less satisfastory, as they point to a probable cror of 384 bushels an acre, against a standard average of 40 bushels; but the hay and clover yield promises well, the estimate being that it will amount to about 34 cwts. per acre, or about 6 per cent. more than the average. Applying these averages to the Agricultural Department's returns of the acreage under cereal crops this year the calculation of the Farmer is that the wheat crop of England and Scotland will amount this year to 8 984,000 quarters, as compared with 10,040,000 quarters last year; the barley crop to 9,601,000 quarters, against 9,286,000 quarters in 1884, and the crop of oats to 14,189 000 quarters, as compared with 14,101,000 quarters last vear.

THERE was a meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission held in Detroit last Tuesday, at which Commissioners Hinds. Moore, and Veterinary Surgeon E. A. Grange were present. The commissioners, in company with Health Officer Wight of the city, paid a visit to the Central Stock Yards, and looked over the sanitary ar rangements, and also investigated some of the cases of supposed Texas fever. The act of the Legislature under which the commission will work, will not go into effect until the 18th of this month, so hat they are powerless at present to enforce any change in the handling of western cattle. Professor Grange made a post mortem examination of two cases and pronounced them both Texas fever. The commission will hold a meeting at Kalamazoo this week, and agree on the action to be taken next season to protect the people against the disease.

THE Oakland County Fair opens at Pontiac on Tuesday Sept. 29, and lasts four days. There is always a fine exhibit of stock at this fair, and horses, cattle and sheep will be present in large num-bers. Mr. H. A. Wycok is Socretary, and will furnish full particulars on ap-

Stock Notes

Messes. John Thorburn & Son lt, of Ho ingham Co., report the following sales of stock from their herd of Shorthorns:

from their herd of Shorthorns:

To J. B. Larned, Port Austin, Huron Co.,
Mich., Venus 4th. calved April 1st, 1879, get
by 6th Duke of Hillsdale 9867, out of Zelia 3r i
by Rosecranz 6140. Julia by Imp. Bletsoe 2548,
tracing to Imp. Venus by Magnum Bonum
(2224). She had bull calf at foot by 7th Duke
Cambridge 45810. Delhi Beauty 2nd, June 14th,
1879, got by 6th Duke of Hillsdale 9867, out of
Delhi Beauty by Major Balco 28883. Evening
Beauty by Frince 8843, etc. Delhi Beauty 4th,
by 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810, out of Delhi
Beauty 2d by 6th Duke of Hillsdale 0867, as
above.

To G. W. Scott, De Witt, Clinton Co., Mich. To G. W. Scott, DeWitt, Clinton Co., Mich., 23rd Duke of Ridgevale, calved July 20, 1884, got by 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810, out of Star Beauty 2nd by Challenger 28813—Star Beauty by 6th Duke of Hilsdale 9867, etc.

To Charles Foller, Alaiedon, Ingham Co., Mich., 24th Duke of Ridgevale, dropped July 12, 1884, got by 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810, out of Mollie of Ridgevale by 6th Duke of Hillsdale 9867, Mollie by Rosecranz 6140, Princess Macalla by Prince of Wales 5100, running back to Imp. Dalsy by Romulus (2363). It will be noticed that all the young things It will be noticed that all the young things are sired by the 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810 ne of the best bred bulls in the State.

C. B. TRUESDELL of Canton, Wayne Co., ha sold his imported Scotch Clydesdale stallion, Lord Invernrie 11, to Albert Riggs of Van Buren. Price \$2,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Dr. G. L. Perkins, of Memphis, resident

Holly is to have a new depot building, to b ompleted by Nov. 1st. Potato rot is damaging the crop in the

A couple were recently married in Pontiac whose ages were 19 and 15 respectively. There are 400 boys in the Lansing reform chool, divided into families of 50 ea

The crop of fall apples in Ionia county is very heavy, while winter fruit promises to becaree. Crows are damaging the corn crops in Eato

County, by picking open the ears and eating out the end kernels. Lapeer Democrat: While David Clark was

training a colt yesterday, the animal feli ove backwards and cracked his skull. The new asylum for the reception of insar

criminals was opened at Ionia la There are 23 patients there already. The storm last week washed out 140 feet of

sea wall and 100 feet of docking at Sand Beach. It was the most destructive storm on record at Ann Arbor tomato growers say the frost which nipped their vines was not so bad a thing after all. The tomatoes ripen more freely for it.

S. D. Fuller of Grand Rapids, will serve the State for seven years at Jackson for forging drafts for \$800 on D. G. K. Johnson, who

Bert Manzer, only son of L. H. Manzer, of Laingsburg, who was accidentally wounded in the head by a ball from a revolver in a play-fellow's hand, died last week.

A "magnetic healer" at Jackson treated a lad suffering from epileptic fits for tapeworm, and nearly killed the unfortunate boy, besider and nearly killed the unfortunate boy securing \$10 in advance for so doing. Frank Haynes, of Wheatland, 18 years old

endeavored to draw off a pair of thoroughly wet boots. In giving his foot an extra jerk to remove the boot he broke his thigh bone. The sham battle at Reed City on the occasion of the soldiers' reunion had the usual disastrous result. G. W. Gifford was run over by a cannon, and three more persons were more or

Ann Arbor Courier: Walter Kendall, fore-man of Cornwell's mills, was caught in the machinery and so badly mangled that it was necessary to amputate one of his legs. He

The Emmet District Agricultural Associa-ion has filed articles of incorporation with he sécretary of state and the clerk of St. Clair county, and will hold its first fair at Emmet, the second week in October.

Sneak thieves stole a hive of bees from Amos McKenzie, of Peck, Sanilac Co., and after destroying the bees ate all the honey they desired and left the balance. Mr. Mc Kenzie took 80 lbs of honey from the hive after

Some mighty mean man near Howell has cut off the tails of some tue horses belonging to farmers. Reports of damage done by maliciously throwing down fences to allow stock to enter crops, and the tramping and scattering of grain are also made. scattering of grain are also made. The editor of the Lindon Record is engaged

The editor of the Lindon Record is engaged in silk culture and roams the country through in search of the toothsome osage orange for his spinners. It won't take him as long to figure up the profits as it did to gather the leaves, we'll wager a big red apple. Citizens of Wayne were surprised by a heavy

Citizens of wayne were surprised by a neary fall of oak and maple leaves from the clouds, on Tuesday of last week. It is supposed to be verdure stripped from the trees of some unknown locality by the wind, carried up in the clouds, and afterward deposited as stated. Eaton Rapids Journal: J. S. Prescott, of Brookfield, Eaton Co., raised 260 bushels of

wheat and 250 of oats on ten acres of ground this season. Last year his crop from the same land was 750 bushels of corn, 200 of potatoes, eight bushels of beans and a barrel of sorghum Mrs. A. S. Fuller, of Grand Rapids, member of the Board of Control for the Girls' Industrial Home, visited Adrian on business connected with the institution last week, and while walking along the depot platform fell into a hold made by the removal of a plank and broke here leg.

her leg. Burglars raided deputy sheriff Blakeslee's store at Dimondale last week, and secured \$500 worth of merchandise. They stole a team and wagon, drove to Albion where the team was loved by the species and their beauty was wagon, drove to Albion where the team wa cound, but the goods and thieves had disap-peared. On the same night Patteson's store at Marengo was entered, goods to the amount of \$800 stolen, and the booty carried off in precisely the same manner as at Dimondale.

An unknown man endeavored to board a An unknown man endeavored to board a train of cars in this city on the 10th, by catching on a ladder on the side of a box car. He succeeded in getting hold and was climbing up the side when the train passed under a bridge, he was struck by a beam and thrown upon an other track on which a passenger train was coming in, and was run over, being mutilated beyond recognition. The only clue to his identity was a notebook on which was written the name of \(\Delta \). Runstetter, Moline, Ill., and a letter addressed to Wm. Dempster, at the and a letter addressed to Wm. Dempster, at the

The terrible cyclone which destroyed the village of Washington Courthouse in Ohlo, touched in Lenawee Co., this State, in the towns of Ridgeway, Raisin and Adrian Barns were blown down, orchards and woodland leveled, fences thrown down and the corn crop destroyed. Mr. Albert Edwards, living near Warsaw Mills, was in his barn at the time the storm struck, with two hired men. The barn was destroyed and Mr. Edwards received injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. One of Mr. C. Poucher's barns was found leaning against a strawstack at an angle of 45 degrees, another moved 13 feet from its foundations, and a third uoroofed. A hundred sheep in a field were missing, save and except one solitary one. Mr. Poucher was on hand for repairs early next morning. J. Howland's three barns were demolished On Frank Chaffee's place every building except the house and a small granary was leveled; and Mr. Turner's orchard was so uprooted that the largest tree was blown bodily into an alternate meadow. N. Peters, B. F. Older and that the largest tree was blown bodly luto at adjacent meadow. N. Peters, B. F. Older an Capt. C. Gotham sustained smaller losses, i adjacent mesdow. N. Peters, B. F. Oider and Capt. C. Gotham sustained smaller losses, in way of uprooted orchards and leveled lumber. John Harder's buildings were entirely wrecked. The track of the cyclone was only about 40 rods wide, but wherever it struck it demolished everything. Mr. Herbert Hood was blown from his wagon into a meadow 30 rods from the street on which he was driving; his horses and wagon were also blown into the field. Many other farmers suffered similar damages to these reported, and the cyclone of the 8th of September will be long remembered in Lenawee County.

Cotton has been much damaged in Alaba Texas and Arkansas by the boll worm, A vein of pure rock salt has been found Rochester, N. Y., and will be developed

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Grapes New G Ornam Roses, Hardy Catalon No. 2, O Strawber 6, Bulbs

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Cholera is prevalent at Shanghal, China, and Secretary Bayard has been so notified by cable Two cases of small pox were detected at the depot at Troy, N. Y., last week. The other passengers field in wildest dismay.

The Union Pacific has obtained a loan of \$6,000,000 from Boston parties. The inaid is a trifle less than five per cent. The national convention of miners, in session at Indianapolis last week, favored the principle of arbitration in preference to strikes.

The government officets seized 1,000 barels of whicky in Mercer County, Ky, taxed for 35,000 and consigned in bond for Australia. Big Bear, concerned with Riel in the half breed insurrection, was tried at Regina has week and found guilty. Sentence was deferred. The United States steamer Swatara left New Orleans last week, having on board \$11,400 In silver, the most valuable cargo ever taken

A fire at Nashville, Tenn., gained such head-way through an error in sounding the alarm that a stable contining sixty horses and forty vehicles was burned.

Six tramps were made to run the gauntlet at Muncie, Ind., last week, 200 men and bon armed with whips and clubs whacking them at hey passed. All got away safely.

John W. Livingstone, rear admiral of the navy, died at New York on the 10th, of old age. He had charge of the Cumberland just previous to her encounter with the Merrimac.

Mexican politics are in a condition of active terment. It is believed the excitement will culminate in a revolution at the coming election, whichever way the scale turns. The storm of last week was very destructive to shipping on the great lakes. Almost every vessel out was more or less damaged. The scow Milton was lost with every soul on board.

There is no other journalist in Philadelphia who owns a trotting horse equal to the famous pair belonging to Mr. Singerly, of the Record, He also owns the best Holstein cow is the

Mr. Blaine is still working on his book and looking after his health in Washington. He figures that Burchard's three R's cost him 17,000 votes in New York. "Still harping on my daughter."

J. B. Owen, railroad conductor of Green Bay Wis., while walking home on the with was met by a man who threw a cup of vitrio! in his face. Owen was horribly burned and the sight of his right eye destroyed. That bad Indian, Geronimo, is not dead

aptured, but is endeavoring to reach the discaleros reservation in New Mexico, letachment of United States troops we endeavor to intercept him. At St Paul the mayor has openly declared

his policy to be to let the gambling house run with open doors rather than secretly, a to make no arrests except in cases of disturbances or complaint filed by citizens. The Women's Industrial League of Washington has decided the Chinese laundry "mus

ington has decided the Chinese Laundry "mis go." They denounce Secretaries Mannia and Lamar for letting the wasning of the tow of the departments to Chinese laundries. Miss Ada Sweet, who successfully resisted Commissioner Black's attempt to dislode her from a snug position in the Chicago pension office, has resigned to take a better place, and Mrs. Mulligan, of Illinois, been appointed in

Captain Bradbury, warden of the prison Jefferson City, Mo., was assaulted by a contic named Patton who had refused to work, and received a stab in the back of the neck. Though there were 300 convicts in the yard, none of them attempted to aid Patton.

Somebody attempted to poison W. Murray, is the Chicago jail for stealing, by giving hims cake dosed with morphine. It is believed some person who had received the stolen goods, desired to polson Murray for giving information which led to a raid upon the "lence," or receiver

While John R. Shelton, a worthless Atlant Ga., young man, was going to a parson's last week to be married to ida Maxwell, lda's brother interfered. Shelton buried a hatchet in the young man's head. The father then opened fire, and both he and Shelton were mortally

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 69,156,902 gallons of spirits and 19,185,953 barrels of mait liquors paid taxs. and entered into consumption. The amount of wine consumed in the country in 1884 is a timated at 20,508,345 gallons. A boat filled with tourists was struck b

A bat filled with tourists was struck of lightning on the lake in the Yellowtone National Park on Wednesday. Mrs. Scott, of Bozeman, Mon., was instantly killed, and two or three others were stunned and in a critical condition. The boat was driven ashore by the wind, with its unconscious occupants, and was not found with its unconscious occupants, and was not found with its constitute of few ward. not found until some time afterward A new Tichborne claimant, whose name is withheld, lives in California. He is applying

for a pension for wounds received in the American war which caused him temporal fter leaving Australia and taken Francisco. Riel's appeal has been disallowed by the justices of the full court of Manitoba, and the death sentence confirmed. His only chance now is an appeal to the Privy Council of Grai Britain. At 8t. Boniface a meeting of Riel's sympathizers was held on the 9th, embrage over 1,000 half breeds and French Canadians. Some declared they would fight before they would see Riel hanced.

would see Riel hanged. The yacht race between the American yacht Puritan and the English yacht Genesta, which was to have been partially decided last week, has so far falled to come off. Both times the yachts have falled to make the course in the yachts have falled to make the course in the yachts have falled to make the course in the yachts have falled to make the course in the yachts have falled time seven hours. One othe Puritan prescribed time, seven hours. Once the Purisa fouled the Genesta, doing considerable damage.

The Puritan won a race on Mond eight minutes ahead of the Genesta. Thirteen men and firms were indicted Thirteen men and firms were indicted it Wichita, Ks., last week, by the grand jury on the charge of driving Texas cattle infected with Texas fever through the improved cattle herds of the northern part of the Indian territory, in violation of the animal industry lar. This is considered a case of national importance, as it affects the grazing interests of sere States, viz.. Colorado, New Mexico, Kanss, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Ilinois.

At Florence, Ky., a mob of 50 men asset At Florence, Ky., a mob of 50 men assembler the purchase of lynching a negro namel Scales, charged with criminal assault upon a little white girl, and took their way to Burling ton, where Scales was in jail. On the say the mob drank freely and were wildly excited by the time the jail was reached. In the jail was man named Drinkard, who had killed a man in a saloon fight. The people of Walton had threatened to hang Drinkard with Scales, but to this the Florence men objected. Both parties to this the Florence men objected. Both paries met, and a fight followed in which pistols were freely used. The Driukard faction conquered, and only Scales was hanged.

The crops in Bengal have been greatly damaged by floods. The Calcutta district is submerged.

Cholera continues to decrease at Marsellet and Toulon. The death rate in Spain is only half that of a few weeks ago. There is a possibility that the general election in England will be postponed until Januar, and the rumor causes considerable excitement.

It is stated that the protocol, defining the Russo-Afghan frontier, and giving Zulder and Meruchak to Afganistan, was signed in London last week.

Gladstone is far from well. He caught cold traveling from Scotland, and has a slight at tack of lumbago. He is described as looking old and ill as he walks through Hawarden with a citate. with a stick.

Letters from China say France lost 15,000 men and expended \$215,000,000 in all in the Tonquin campaign. China lost an equal number of men and the cost to her in money was \$190,000,000.

The steamer Villa de Malaga, with 60 passen gers and a crew of 28 men, foundered me week near Sayona. It is said that during the panic which followed the disaster the crew seized the boats and saved themselves, leaving

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lamaged in Alabama, ne boll worm. it has been found at be developed. Shanghal, China, and n so notified by cable

1885.

were detected at the st week. The other dismay. s obtained a loan of arties. The interest ye per cent. of miners, in session favored the principles ce to strikes.

s seized 1,000 barrels ounty, Ky., taxed for bond for Australia. with Riel in the half tried at Regina last entence was deferred ner Swatara left New g on board \$11,400,000 ble cargo ever taken

n., gained such head. sounding the alarm xty horses and forty to run the gauntlet at , 200 men and boys abs whacking them as ay safely.

rear admiral of the n the 10th, of old age. aberland just previous a Merrimac. a condition of active the excitement will at the coming elec-scale turns. was very destructive lakes. Almost every less damaged. The n every soul on board. nalist in Philadelphia e equal to the famous

ngerly, of the Resord. Holstein cow in the

king on his book and in Washington. He three R's cost him to Still harping on ne on the 7th was met p of vitriol in his face. and the sight of his onimo, is not dead or voring to reach the in New Mexico. A States troops will

thas openly declared the gambling houses her than secretly, and of in cases of disturb-by citizens. rial League of Wash-chinese laundry "must Secretaries Manning wasning of the towels chinese laundries. successfully resisted tempt to dislodge her the Chicago pension ke a better place, and is, been appointed in

assaulted by a convict refused to work, and k of the neck. Though in the yard, none of latton. o poison W. Murray, in aling, by giving him a ne. It is betteved some red the stolen goods, for giving information in the "ience," or re-

n, a worthless Atlanta.

oing to a parson's last

oida Maxweil, Ida's

ton buried a hatchet in

The father then opened

Sheiton were mortally nmissioner of internal ing the fiscal year end-gallons of spirits and it liquors paid taxes mption. The amount

country in 1884 is esourists was struck by in the Yellowstone lesday. Mrs. Scott, of stantly killed, and two s driven ashore by ous occupants, and was ne afterward.

imant, whose name is ornia. He is applying unds received in the aused him temporary and proposes with the illeged claims. Hesays the was shipwrecked a and taken to San en disallowed by the of Manitoba, and the ed. His only chance Privy Council of Greatice a meeting of Riel's on the 9th, embracing and French Canadianabuld fight before they

en the American yacht yacht Genesta, which lly decided hast week, e off. Both times the lake the course in the ours. Once the Puritan g considerable damage, uce on Monday, being the Genesta. irms were indicted at

irms were indicted at by the grand jury on Texas cattle infected the improved cattle art of the Indian terrianimal industry law of national importance, niew Mexico, Kansas, ri and Illinois.

The state of the indian terrianimal indiction importance, niew Mexico, Kansas, ri and Illinois.

The state of the state of the state of the indian assault upon a k their way to Burling I all On the way the vere wildly excited by the head. In the jail was a rich had killed a man in beople of Walton hakard with Scales, but objected. Both parties din which pistols were ard faction conquered, ged.

have been greatly dam. Calcutta district is subdecrease at Marseilles th rate in Spain is only ago. y that the general elec-ostponed until January, ousiderable excitement. he protocol, defining der, and giving Zuläcar unistan, was signed in

well. He caught cold id, and has a slight at is described as looking as through Hawarden say France lost 15,000 15,000,000 in all in the tina lost an equal num-st to her in money was Malaga, with 60 passen-3 men, foundered last is said that during the the disaster the crew red themselves, leaving Raspberries in Michigan.

E. M. Potter, of Kalamazoo, says in the Prairie Farmer: "I think the Cuthbert the most profitable red. Of the blacks, would plant the Ohio, with the Tyler and Gregg to extend the season before and after the Ohio, which excels in hardiness, quality, and productiveness. I regard early spring as the best time to plant. For winter protection in this locality, pinch canes back from 2 or 24 feet, and let the snow cover them. My opinion is that no cultivation should be done in fruit planta cultivation should be under in that plants
tions after August, until heavy frost⁸
occur, and then only to ridge up rows for
drainage and root protection through the
winter. Lack of cultivation in mid-sumwinter. Lists of cultivation in mid-summer may cause wood to so ripen that a second or autumn growth is inevitable, hence I would induce vigorous growth until the first of August, and then stop.'

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6, Bulbs free. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS

HOWELL, MICH.,

Thursday, October 15.

wm. & Alex. McPherson will sell on their firm at Howell, a selection of 30 head of Shor-hora cattle, consisting of Oxfor a Vanquich, Water-leo, Stawberry, and Young Phyllic, Cows, Heifers and Balls, including the stock bulls WATERLOO DUKE 34072.

Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679 These animals are all of unquestioned breeding and fine individual merit, and are well worthy the attention of breeders.

Terms, one year's redit on approved notes, ale will commence at one o'clock, P. M. sharp. For catalogue, giving full particulars, address WM. & ALEX. MCPHERSON. Howell, Mich.

J. A. MANN. Auctioneer. 815-4t **PUBLIC SALE**

Shorthorns & Jerseys.

Thursday, October 8, at the Paris Fair Grounds, I will make a closing ont sale of 45 head of choicely bred Shorthorns of the following fashionable families: L-udon Duchesses, Canonodales, Acacias, Lady Valentines, Lonans, Gwynnes, etc., including twelve young bulls that will do to head any herd. I will also sell 30 head of first class Jerseys, descended from imported premium cowar. The Jerseys will be sold at 10 o'clock, and the Shorthorns immediately after lunch, at 12 o'clock W. Catalogues now ready.

Paris, Ky.
Note—Mrs. Julia F. Letton, October 7, will sell be entire herd, and attention is called to the series days' sales following my sale. oct15-3t

PUBLIC SALE.

The first annual sale of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle from Montague City, Mass., will be held at the Kalamazoo National Driving Park, Kalamsoo, Mich., on Monday, September 21, '85 to 1:39 o'clock, A. C. BURNHAM. at 1:80 o'cloc's.
J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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(Son of the \$22,500 Duke of Connaught 32234.)

Red and white. Calved July 9th, 1881. Bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucester shire, England. Calved the property of B. C. Rumsey, and now the property of John P. Sanborn, o Port Huron, Mich., and Charles F. Moore, of St. Clair, Mich.

d—Nell Gwynne. by Belvedere...d—Northallerton...d—Northallerton...d—Northallerton...d—Northallerton...d—Northallerton...d—Northallerton...do Mr. Ba es', descended from the stock of Mr. Maynard of Eryholmo.

DUKE OF CORNAUGHT (83604), the highest priced bull ever sold—\$22,500—Roan. Bred by nmore, got by Duke of Hillhurst 9863, dam Duchess 108th, by 8th Duke of York (28480)—chess 101st, by 4th Duke of Thornedale (17750). SECOND DUKE OF TREGUNTER (26022), a favorite sire, roan, bred by Capt. Gunter, got by Duke of Thorndale (17750). Dam Duchess 94th, by 2d Duke of Warfdale (19649)—Duchess 48th Archduke (14099).

SEVENTH DUKE YORK (11754), a famous individual and a sire whose blood is much sought; white and by Capt. Gunter, got by 6th Duke of Oxford (12765), dam, Duchess 69th, by 4th Duke of York 10167)—g. g. Duchess 59th, by 2d Duke of Oxford (9046).

EARL OF DERBY, (10177). Bates Wild Eyes tribe [the highest priced bull sold at the Kirklev on sale] was by Cl. veland Lad (3408), out of Wild Eyes 14th, by Duke of Northumberland (1940) I. Wild Eyes 3d, by Belvedere (1766); gr. g. d. Wild Eyes, by Emperor (1193), etc. EARL OF LIVERPOOL (9061). Bates Duchess tribe—was by Duke of Northumberland (1940), Duchess 49th, by Short Tail (2621); g. d. Duchess 30th, by 2.1 Hubback (1423); gr. g. d. Duchess by the 2d Earl (1511), etc.

Duke of Northumberland (1940). Mr. Bates' celebrated son of Duchess 34th, admitted to have the best bull seen slace the days of Comet (155).

From the Michigan Farmer.

From this pedigree it will be seen what an array of "Duke" sires this bull has. With the exception of Earl of Derby (10167) (a pure Wild Eyes with the Duke crosses), all these sires, from Son of 2nd Hubback, are those that were used on the Duchess cows. There are several claimants for the distinction of having the greatest amount of Duchess blood, but Lord Kirklevington of Erie can safely challenge the whole array, pure Dukes and all—leaving out of the account what proportion Northallerton had through her sire. Siddington 3rd was seven-eighths Duchess, therefore computing the percentage, he has 99.2 per cent. Is there another that has as much? Beside all this, his individual quality is in keeping with his breeding. Although strongly inbred, he shows no effeminacy, and with the style of a Duke, has the strength and substance characteristic of the Kirklevington family. Such a bull must prove an impressive sire, his stock will inherit his blood and quality, and Messrs. Moore and Sanborn, with their cows already highly bred, have made a good selection, although the cost was more than most Michigan breeders are willing to pay.

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outhered Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsowhere E. ROGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of thoroughbred Vermont registered Morios sheep. Stock for sale. J S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeded of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

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Stock for sale.

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Breeders of Registered Horino Sheep and P.

and-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock reale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicitations

M. RAYMOND, Grass Lake, Jackson Co breeder of thoroughred Merino sheep. Stoc for sale. Correspondence invited. ap15-1 M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash tenaw Co., breeder of registered Merine sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Len awee County.

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or sale. for sale.

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M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merino sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices, M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County.

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thoroughbred Shorthorns and registered Merinos.
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PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY! Visitors welcome! Correspondence solicited! Circulars
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Greenwood Stock Farm Poland-China Swine a Specialty. I have a prime lot of March and April pigs that will be ready for shipping as soon as weaned Stock recorded in Ohio Polana-China Record Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL. Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

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DUTTER and CHEESE making apparatus and supplies of every description D. H. 205

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L have some highly-bred registered Shorthorn cattle and Spanish Merino sheep of both sexes for sale. Do not write for prices but come and see them for I will not be undered by any breedering the State.

T. M. SOUTHWORCH, in 1990tf THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS.

My thoughts go home to that old brown house, With its low roof sloping down to the east, And its gaiden fragrant with roses and thyme, blossom no longer, except in rhyme, Where the honey bees used to feast.

Afar in the west the great hills rose, Silent and steadfast, and gloomy and gray; 1 thought they were giants, and doomed to keep watch, while the world should wake or

sleep, Till the trumpet should sound on the Judge ment Day.

I used to wonder of what they dreamed As they brooded there in the silent night. While March winds smote them, or June rains fell Or the snows of winter their ghostly spe 1 Wrought in the long and lone; ome night,

They remembered a younger world than ours, Sefore the trees on their top were born, When the old brown house was itself a tree, and waste were the fields where now you see The winds astir in the tasse ed corn.

And I was as young as the hil s were old, And the world was warm with the breath o Spring,

And the roses red, and the lilies white, Budded and bloomen for my heart's delight, And the birds in my heart began to sing.

But calm in the distance the great hills rose, Deaf unto raptures and dumb unto pain, Since they knew that Joy is the mother of Grief bered a butterfly's life is brief, And the sun sets only to rise again,

They will brood, and dream, and be silent, as a When the youngest children alive to-day Have grown to be women and men, grown old And gone from a world like a tale that is told, And even whose echo forgets to stay. -Louise C. Moulton, in Harper's Magazine

THE MILLER AND THE MAID.

Across the heath and down the hill. A back of patient Dobbin, The farmer's daughter rides to mill,

For saddle she's a sack of grair, She sidewise sits and chirrups; A finger in old Dobbin's mane Is good as forty stirrups.

The miller comes-a merry blade! And doffs his hat and greets her-"What wish you here, my pretty maid?" "I've brought a sack of wheat, sir."

"And have you gold to give for grist?" "Not I, we're poor, alack, sir; But take your toll—a tenth, I wist-From what is in my sack, sir."

He lifts her lightly from her seat, And laughs-a merry miller! "I cannot take my toll in wheat; I must have gold or siller.

"But since you've brought nor coin nor script," He smiles and fondly eyes her-" I'll ask no toll but from your lip-

One kiss !-who'll be the w. ser? The maiden blushed and bowed her head, And with her apron fingered,

And pouted out her lips of red, Where countless kisses lingered 44 A single kiss? (She smiled in glee, As who would say, I've caught you.) "My father said your toll would be

A tenth of what I brought you." The mill stream shouted to the sands: "He kissed the farmer's daughter;

But the grim old wheel stretched out its hands And spanked the saucy water. -Brooklyn Kagle.

Miscellaneous.

REDIVIVUS

The furnishings of a back bed-room in a third-rate city boarding-house are not specially adapted to raising low spirits, when one's wet skirts will cling around one's ankles, and there is a leak in one'

Miss Rayburn opened the door o "Number 7," in Mrs. King's shabby-genteel establishment, lighted one dim, dis couraging gas jet, and, with a weary sigh, removed her wet garments.

She had seen a ghost, and the weird impression had not yet worn off. In the glare of Carey & Arnabauld's great dry goods store it had stood face to face with her, as she deftly spread out shining silk for a customer to chose from, and mechanically named the prices. For only an instant the eyes of the specter had met her own with a glance of surprised halfrecognition, then it had passed on and

Miss Raymond sat down in her little cane rocking chair, and warmed her chilled hands at the small stove which she had prevailed on Mrs. King to let her have nstead of a register. Mrs. King, for " consideration," had consented; and even now the step of the "slavey" was heard on the stairs, and a scrawny, unkempt girlentered with a bucket of coal. Miss Raymond spoke kindly to her. There was a dreary pity in her soul just then for all womankind.

"Some day she will see a ghost, too! Heaven help her!" thought Miss Rayburn. When the supper bell rang, she said, to herself: "I can not go down to-night. I thought I was hungry an hour ago, but ure was radiated on her fellow-boarders: now-" She shivered, and drew a little shawl around her; then, with dull, hopeless eyes, gazed into the coals.

"Isabel Rayburn in a Newport cottage and Isabel Rayburn earning her own living, are two vestly different beings," she muttered, with a curling lip. Was it only six months since she had visited Mrs. Gershom Reid in her charming cottage? Only six months since she had said a laughing goodbye to Leonard Whitney, Mrs. Ried's cousin?

We shall meet in the city, of course he had said, smilingly, lifting his hat from his broad forehead, with its crown of curling chestnut hair glinting in the September sunlight.

"Well," thought Miss Rayburn with an ironical smile, " we have met in the line between bloom and breath. city, it seems.

Perhaps her irony was misplaced. Perhaps she was unjust in thinking that Leonard Whiiney should have recognized her in such an unlikely spot as the rear of Carey & Arnabauld's counter. Perhaps he did not know that her father had died and left her penniless, and that in less than two months from the day the gay party broke up at Mrs. Reid's cot-

ed as a "saleslady," and well-nigh dropped bitter tears on the rich fabrics which it was her province to handle.

"Pshaw! What earthly difference does it make? I am out of that world forever. I am a bread-winner. If Labor Riots' should take place in New York, I might even become one of the

She turned up the gas, and, drawing her rocking chair under it, read the daily paper, and tried to interest herself in politics until drowsiness overcame her.

Next day, when Isabel went out for her lunch, she saw the ghost again. It stood on the pavement, in front of Carey &Arnabauld's as if waiting for some one walked directly up to her, and spoke; no in sepulchral tones, but with a decided mundane voice and manner.

" Miss Rayburn-Isabel. I surely an not mistaken?"

The hat was lifted from the broad fore head at the same time angle as of yore the chestnut hair glinted in the sun, the freshly gloved hand was held out expectantly. Miss Rayburn's presence of mind did

not forsake her. "You are not mistaken, Mr. Whitney but-things are different with me, now,

she said, touching the kidded fingers with her cheap gloves.

"So I see," answered Mr. Whitney, and with a quiet persistence moved along beside her. "I thought I recognized you yesterday, but feared to embarrass you by conversation then. I beg you to let me join you in lunch, as I surmise that is what you are going for. Surely you will not refuse an old friend the privilege,' and a half-pleading look came into his brown eves.

Miss Rayburn smiled, in spite of her

" Are you such a very old friend? am under the impression that I only me you last summer." A wistful expression came into her

face momentarily, but she continued: "You are very kind, Mr. Whitney, more kind than I can say; but, under the circumstances, I cannot possibly accept

Under the circumstances?" he repeat ed, slowly, "I do not quite understand Why should you be averse to-"

your invitation.

Simply for this reason, Mr. Whitney, in terrupted his companion. "I am an orphan, without a penny except what I earn. For several months I have been out of the gay world-out of existence socially speaking. I must fight my own battles, win my own way, in a treadmill occupation, and neither expect nor accept civilities from the people with whom I mingled six months ago." If the girl had known it, she was infin-

itely more attractive to Leonard Whitney at that moment, in her proud yet mournful independence, than at any time during the previous summer; yet he felt that her mood must be respected. He bowed gravely.

"At least you must give me your address, and allow me to call. There is no reason why you should object, unless my presence would be distasteful to you per

Isabel thought of Mrs. King's parlor, with its slippery sofa, its hideous worsted-work flowers under a glass case, its tawdry curtains, its spindle-legged piano, from which all harmony had been successfully ravished by relays of young women boarders, and laughed inwardly at the thought of entertaining the elegant Leonard Whitney therein.

"If you will insist on it-but, oh dear! you will find it so utterly different from other places where you call.'

"I shall manage to survive the surroundings. The permission is all I want."

It is needless to say that he obtained it

"Will he come?" thought Isabel Rayburn, skeptically. "If I could spare ten cents I might buy a small bunch of daisies at the florist's and question the petals, like Faust's Gretchen. He will forget in twenty-four hours that he met me."

Whether Mr. Whitney fulfilled this prediction, the reader may judge. When Miss Rayburn opened her door that night. an exquisite breath of heliotrope and roses greeted her, and lo! on the little pine table, with its coarsely-fringed cotton cover, stood two dainty pots of blooming lowers, and near them a card bearing these words.

"Remember the etymology of the smaller flower, and imitate its spirit. B hind the clouds is the sun still shining. L. W."

Miss Rayburn's weary eyes filled with ears at this graceful remembrance.

"He will come," she said softly. "A ommon man would have sent baskets, which would have withered in two days He knew that I would tend these plants, and that they would become like living friends to me.

She did not shrink from going down to tea that night. A kind act had transformed her narrow world, and her pleas on tired, drooping-mouthed, melancholy Mrs. King; on the thin, grimy "slavey" whom Miss Rayburn always compared mentally to Dick Swiveller's Marchionese though her real name was Mary Mahala Higgins.

A few evenings later, Isabel, dressed in a blue fiannel wrapper, with her heavy hair unbound and resting loosely in net, sat beside her pine table, engaged in the prosaic task of making out a laundry list. As she glanced at her fragrant little treasures, she caressed their dainty leaves and spoke loving words as if they were sentient creatures-and who can prove that they were not? In the science of today we learn that there is no true dividing

"My pets! He was so good to send yo to me. He will surely come—and soon, I hope, so I may thank him." Even as she spoke, the grimy fingers of Mary Mahal were tapping at her door.

"A gentleman to see you in the parler

mum. Here's his ticket." Isabel took the "ticket," and scarcel needed to glance at it to know whos

"You are a good girl, Mahala. Thank you. Tell the gentleman I will be down

The child still lingered, wistfully gazing at the flowers. Brief glances at the brightness that came into other people's lives were all that fell to her share. Some such idea struggled mistily through her girlish brain, and a tear stole down her sooty cheek.

Isabel who was making swift change in her toilet, saw the tear and divined its cause. Suddenly breaking off a rose-bud and a bunch of heliotrope, with a bright sympathetic look, she gave them ungrudg ingly into the hands of the little drudge "Oh, you are so good!" murmured the

child, breathlessly, and sped away, as if her weary, coarsely-shod feet had not been aching all day. "She's a borned lady. That's what she is," said Mahala; and in the seclusion of her chilly attic room she put the flowers in water in an empty baking powder can, and knelt before them like a devotee at a shrine. "1 dassent stay long, or they'll be a hollering for me to come finish the dishes-but she made me as happy as a angel. Mebbe the po'try verses will come again to-night!" With this startling reflection, Mahala hastened down stairs, and resumed her

Leonard Whitney survived the shock of the slippery sofa, the worsted flowers and the spindle legged piano. He surviv ed it so well that he made a second call in less than a week, and prevailed on Isabel to go to the theatre. His craftiness was Machavellian. He confronted her with the invitation and the tickets simultane ously, and what rightminded young wo man could refuse?

scouring of tin pans.

She flew to her room to get ready, and her pulse beat fast with pleasure.

"I am a silly creature to be so glad; but I have had no outing for so many months. It's a comfort to think that it is my duty to go, since he has bought the tickets."

Isabel's wardrobe was not vet in the depleted state usually associated with penniless orphanhood. Had it been so, she would have found more difficulty in retaining her position at Carey & Arna-

You may want bread, oh! impecunious young woman! You may be so faint from hunger that you must hold on by the iron railings of fine buildings, as you pass along the street; but whatever your privations, your griefs, your agonies, venture not in shabby garments to apply for a "place" If you cannot dress well, even on "nothing a year," you have no business to be alive. Isabel was temporarily happy as she

stood before the glass, adjusting her hat on her crown of dark braids. Her bluegray eyes, dark lashes, and flushed cheeks made an attractive picture of girlhoodgirlhood that has a right to be happy, as flowers have a right to the sunshine and the dew. She fastened a cluster of rosebuds at the neck of her velvet jacket, shook out the drapings of her skirts, and gather ing up her gloves made a mocking courtesy to the image in the glass, and ran lightly down the stairs.

Mary Mahala in her chilly attic, with smoky lamp on the washstand, and a sheet of foolscap paper and a stumpy pencil in her hands, was wrestling with a succession of orthographical puzzles She was making a copy of the verses" that had come to her the night Miss Rayburn gave her the flowers.

"I feel as if I was in heaven when them there verses comes to me," said Mary Mahala.

The flowers had withered, but their remains were still cherished in the bakingpowder can, and Mary Mahala cast grate. ful glances at them, as she tried to bite away the thickening wood from the lead of the stumpy pencil.

Late in the night her task was complet ed, and with a blissfully throbbing heart, she stole down the stairs and slipped the paper under the door of a certain room. "She'll find 'em in the mornin'. I won der if she'll be s'prised?"

Three hours of glorious light and music and Salvini! Isabel felt the old intoxica tion with the refined pleasure of life steal ing over her senses. She forgot that sh must stand behind Carey & Arnabauld's dress goods counter to morrow:forgot Mrs. King's tawdry parlor, and her own meanly appointed room: forgot the inexorable Nemesis of toil and weariness that would confront her in the morning. When the curtain fell the dream was over and with a sigh she turned to her companion and

anid: "I have enjoyed it more than I can tell you, but it would not do for me to come too often."

As if he read her thoughts, he gave he slow, sympathetic smile, and answered: "Nemesis may relent some day-if you neet her half way."

She glanced up quickly at his peculia emphasis, and the meaning of the look he bent upon her brought a deeper red to her cheek than the excitement of the evening had called forth.

That night, when she lit the gas, an picked up the paper that had rustled under her feet at the door, tears of genuine feeling came into her eyes as she deci phered the illscrawled tribute:

O lady fare, yure bart is kind,

"If ever yu are in truble or care, My prares shal rise for yu. My pen is poor, my ink is pail, But oh, my hart is tru.

Isabel folded the grimy sheet as reverently as if it had been the sign-manua of a king, and laid it away with a tender smile on her lips, and a thrill at her hear different from any that the magic of the drama had produced.

The bolt that falls out of a clear sky seems much more tragic than one for which clouds and muttering thunder have prepared us. One lovely morning in April Isabel, with a specially light heart, went to her post. Leonard Whitney had called the night before, and had brought her a gift-a book of brave noble words for toilers, some sentences of which were name it bore. What other friend had still ringing in her ears, as she opened the door at Carey & Arnabauld's.

wheels of the world's activities. She would be faithful and patient, and ere long some better opportunity would present itselfshe would step into some higher niche for which her education and social train-

ing had fitted her. On her entrance she was met by a sumnons to the private office of the firm. They were polite, regretful; decided and solicitous, in a breath. Would it be convenient for Miss Rayburn to find another situation without delay? They could furnish her excellent testimonials, but the business depression had so affected their interests that they would be obliged to clothes in tatters and rags. He wilted dispense with all their employes save the (so to speak) and exclaimed, "I am talkmost capable and of the longest standing. | ing wild; I haven't money enough to buy In the meantime, anything they could do a screw." for Mrs. Rayburn would be most cheer-

fully-With a mute gesture she stoped them Her heart was too full for speech and, bow ing, she withdrew, and went to the book keeper's desk for her salary.

She determined not to go back to Mrs King's immediately. She must think it all over, and devise some other mode of living. She might hire an attic room, and do her own cooking-when there was anything to cook-working at whatever turned up: sewing, copying, envelope directing-anything. But Leonard Whitney should not fin

her in that attic-room. Just as his friendship was becoming so pleasant to her, she sternly resolved to relinquish it. He should not lower himself further by his championship of her! All this was very high-flown and heroic

of course. No account was to be taken of Mr. Whitney's feelings in the matter, it seemed. "I am a failure! A miserable, pitiable,

detestable failure!" she sobbed. There, in the early morning, in the corner of little square where the new grass was springing, she leaned her head on the top of the iron seat and lifted up her voice and wept.

And there, in the early morning, som body, hurrying across that little square to take the elevated railway, saw, recognized, stopped.

He sat beside her on the iron bench, h questioned, he advised, he consoled. So much so, that in half an hour she had dried her tears, and was strolling along with him in the balmy spring morning to look at a house which he thought of purchasing, and his haste to catch the 'elevated" seemed to be among the hings that were. They entered a familiar neighborhood

-the houses looked at her with their friendly, remembering eyes-surely, it could not be-ves, it was-it was her old home before which they stopped. She had not had the courage to go near

it since her father's death, and now a great wave of tender memories welled up in her heart, and the tears flowed anew. Her companion took her hands in hi very gently, very tenderly.

"I have already bought it, Isabel. is waiting for its mistress. Will she come?"

"Mahala," said Miss Rayburn, hours later, as the girl stared in astonishment at her wonderful eyes, her flaming cheeks, her tremulous white fingers unsteadily loosening her wrap; "Mahala! Don't tell Mrs. King-just yet, I mean-but I-I am going to be married, and you are going to ive with me, and go to school. And it will be soon, Mahala. In just one month.

with which she had been operating on fraudulent patent made millions upon Miss Rayburn's stove, clasped her thin blackened fingers, and looked up appeal ingly.

Oh, it hain't no dream, is it? Did you really say it? Is it a goiu' to be true?"

"Yes, yes. It's going to be true. It's going to be true," repeated Miss Rayburn, as if it were the soft refrain of a song; and the child, after a smile that transfigured her old- young features, and an ecstation sigh, took up her stove rag and went vig. orously to work again.

"I'll work jest as faithful, though, til the time comes. You've alwas been like a angel to me, mum, and if I didn't do fair by Mis' King, I might not do fair by you, an' you'd be sorry you befriended me."-Helen W. Clark in Frank Leslie.

Early History of Sewing Machines. A Pittsburg, Pa., correspondent of the Sewing Machine Times writes as follows As historical facts are growing more interesting each year concerning the prime movers of the great sewing-machine industry, I wish to give you what I know about the king of the sewing-machine busi ness, I. M. Singer. It is said that Elias Howe never made a machine that would sew perfectly, but that Mr. Singer did. All authorities give Howe credit for the invention, and the country blacksmith did well toward that end no doubt; but he got his idea from a defective machine made by Walter Hunt, of New York, in 1832. Hunt invented the paper collar also. He demonstrated the fact that a machine could take a stitch, but he could go no farther, and Howe patented the nodel and got an offer from a London firm of corset makers, who gave him two years in which to perfect his machine and adapt it to their business. They fitted up a machine shop and paid him for his time, but it was a failure and he returned to America disconsolate.

The problem was solved thus: About forty years ago a man named Regan own ed a wood-carving establishment on Fifth avenue this city (Pittsburg), above Market street. Among his workmen was I. M. Singer, who was an expert in making wooden letters for signs. Many of these old letters are still to be found in the rub bish of Pittsburg garrets. Mr. Singer in those days was "hard up" in the fulles sense of that term, and was somewhat of a Bohemian in habits and taste. He left the city and tramped to New York, where he obtained work in a similar establish ment, his new employer being engaged in perfecting a machine for sawing out wooden letters-a sort of scroll saw; at any rate Mr. Singer helped him to complete it. The inventor went to Mr. Clark, a noted lawyer on patents, in order to neglected by those who would find it most get his scroll saw patented. He took Mr. profitable. If schools were to devote three

It no longer seemed a prison to her. It Singer along to better explain to the or four hours each week to teaching sewmeant bread and independence, and the lawyer the workings, specifications and ing and darning, a great and good work grand chance to help turn the myriad plans for the scroll-saw invention.

Whilst there Mr. Clark spoke incident ally of the failure of Elias Howe to perfect his sewing machine in London. Singer listened attentively, and it is said difficulty.

"By George," exclaimed Singer, can make this thing work." "There is a fortune for you if you do."

said Mr. Clark. "I can do it. I have the idea now enthusiastically continued Singer.

Then it is recorded how he looked down at his shoes, with the sales loose, and his "I will tell you what I will do " said

Clark. "I'll fit you up a shop in the loft of my stable, furnish you with everything vou need to work with and live upon, and give you two months to make it go. If you are successful I will get all necessary natents and take half of my investment. "It's a go!" said Singer.

Inside of a month he had his machin

working, using the eye-pointed needle and shuttle invented by Hunt, but with an addition, it made a continuous stitch. There was one defect, however. His machine failed to draw up the stitches and left each one with a loop on both sides of the fabric. Upon this he worked night and day until the last day of his time came He worked at it until noon and then start el for his dinner. A thought struck him and back through the streets he started on a run for his shop. He seized a little piece of wire, gave it several bends and inserted it in his machine. This was the little "spiral" called a "take up," which to-day is found in one form or another in every machine. It was a success!

By the time Elias Howe got back from England he found three machines in America that would sew; all were based on his patent: the Singer, the Wheeler & Wilson and the Grover & Baker. He found that Singer had sold 4000 machines. He brought suit and succeeded in getting judgment for \$80,000 royalty on those sold, and further established a royalty of \$20 on each machine sold by any of the three firms.

About this time rumors reached the other firms that models made by Hunt and antedating Howe's were in existence, and ing one to the host said: they secured one from Baltimore. They held a consultation and sent for Mr. Howe, and showed him the model, and before his patent was applied for. Howe was broken up badly and made a clean breast of it. Howe left the office and happened to meet his lawyer on the street. To him he confided the whole matter "I will fix that." said-the lawyer, and they started back.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, addressing the sewing-machine proprietors, "you are simply killing the goose that lays the golden egg. You let this thing get known and refuse to pay Mr. Howe his royalty, and you will have to sell your machine at \$25 instead of \$125. Inside of a year there will be a hundred sewing machines in the market, all of them using the patent you now hold." They saw the point. A com promise was effected, by which Elias Howe continued to get a royalty of \$2 or each machine, instead of \$20. Two dollars also went into a general fund to fight other companies into submission to their control. This was the famous "combina The child dropped the polishing rag tion" which under cover of an alleged illions of cause for denunciation on the part many well-meaning people.

The Howe machine then was really the Taylor machine, and Singer, who was a Pittsburger, made the first machine that would sew. He died worth \$15,000,000, to say nothing of the millions he squandered

He Married the Girl Who Could Darn

One would think, with the increase in

darned or "Morris work," that darning would be assigned a place among the fine arts. It seems, however, to be one of the lost arts. A most striking illustration of the fact came to my notice a few days ago. A young girl was showing a beautiful table cover. The entire back ground was of darned work, and the design was exqisitely embroidered. What a fine needlewoman this maiden must be, I thought; how I should like to see the stockings she darns. As if divining my wish a sister brought a darning bag made by the embroiderer to show me a peculi arity of the pattern. In so doing severa pairs of stockings fell out, and to my dismay, I saw that they were darned in a manner that would have brought a blush to the face of any daughter of the past generation. The thread was coarse, the stitches uneven, and the effect rough in the extreme. The incident brought to mind the story of the party of young peo ple who were out for a walk. Among them were two sisters, who were in doub as to whom the attention of an exceed ingly desirable parti were directed, for up to this time he had been provokingly impartial. The young folks suddenly came to a place in the road that had been ren dered swampy by recent rains, and three or four of the girls lost their shoes. This was in the days long gone by, when low shoes were worn without fastenings Among the unfortunate losers of shoe were the two sisters. As it happened their errant belongings were restored by the gallant admirer. But in putting the shoes upon the maidens' feet he noticed that on the toe of the stocking of one sister there was a rough, coarse darn while the stocking of the other, which was also darned, nad been mended so skilfully that the repairs were scarcely to be distinguished. The halting lover no longer vacillated. The good darner was hosen to be the mistress of "tower and hall." People were surprised, for the other sister was more beautiful, but the husband always said that the excellent darn decided the choice, which he had never regretted. Darning is certainly of great importance in household economy, and the art of fine darning is too much

would be accomplished. Sewing plays so prominent a part in domestic affairs that it ought to receive far more attention. It would be a good plan to form classes in the public schools, under the guidance asked many questions concerning the of competent teachers, where sewing, cutting and fitting, mending and embroidery, would be taught. Many girls marry who have no idea of the construction of garments, and without proper knowledge in in this respect they are sure to have a heavy burden to carry through life .- N. Y. Commercial.

How Beau Brummell Got His Din-

"Your dinner, sir! Why here is your bill for that, which you see, with the wines, amounts to three pounds ten, and this you have handed me is only a shilling!

"Yes, I see it's only a shilling," said Beau, looking curiously at the coin which the landlord held up to him between his will point out to them how by irregularity, thumb and finger, "but I can't help that. You told me I could have a dinner for my money, and I assure you, on the honor of a gentleman, that little coin is all the money I possess. By some unaccountable accident it happens to be only a shilling. I wish, for your sake, it was something else."

A puzzled, angry look came over the face of the landlord far a moment and then gave place for a broad grin.

"Well! I suppose this might be called a joke, eh! One of the very good, if not very funny sort. Your name is-" Brummel, sir; Beau Brummel, vour service.

"I thought so. Well, Mr. Brummel, assure you that, while appreciating the joke, I am not so selfish as to want to monoplize the whole benefit of it. I'll tell you what I'll do," and with a chuckle, he took Beau's arm, led him to the door and pointed across the way to the house of his rival.

"Do you see that place on the corner there?"

"Quite plainly," said Beau. "Well, I will give you a receipt in full for the dinner you have had and say no more about it, provided you will go tomorrow and play the proprietor of that house the same trick."

Beau paused a moment as if in thought, then drawing out his card case and hand-

"You're a good fellow, and I should like to oblige you. There is my card. If you will furnish me with a list of proper their proofs that Hunt invented it long establishments I will attend to them in their proper order; but with this fellow across the way I might have some difficulty. You see I was there yesterday and he sent me here."

> How the French Enjoy the Summer We have heard of New York victims of fashion locking up their front doors and betaking themselves either to the cellar or the garret to spend the sultry summer months in imaginary comtemplation of the beauties of nature, which they will be so ready to extol during the coming gay

Fashion is just as tyrannical and human nature just the same in Paris and elsewhere. After the grand prize the old beau packs up his English trunks, a friend notes his departure in a morning paper and the interesting seeker after the "blue sea," the "green meadows" and the "rustling brooks" changes his name and takes up his abode in some small street in one of the unvisited quarters of Paris. In | ing an orchestra his movements were order to economize for the coming cam fifth floor and there he vegetates, smokes cigarettes and kills time until the welcome month of October, when fashionable Paris returns, and our hero may show himself again in his accustomed haunts, on the boulevards, at the Bois, at the club and at 5 o'clock teas of charming lady friends.

Monsieur le marquis retires to an obscure village, seeks shelter in a dingy inn where peasants drink and fight on Sundays; spends a franc a day, wears out his old clothes and shoes. He is a lean and miserable being whom the village girls laugh at, the villagers stare at, and the inn keeper, slyly winking to his customers, whispers; "It's a monsieur from Paris disappointed in love."-Min neapolis Tribune.

The Spread of the English Language. A short time back Mr. Bright delivered speech welcoming the Marquis of Ripon back to England, and dwelling on all the dvantages which the rule of his lordship had procured for this country. Among other things Mr. Bright said he was glad to learn that our noble English language the language of Milton, was becom ing better known in India, and was spreading to the masses of the people-or words to that effect. The other day, happening to be waiting by the barracks, I receiveed a striking proof of the correctness of Mr. Bright's assertion. Three very small boys were having an improvised game of cricket. The wicket was represented by a piece o board resting against a large stone, the bat was a splint from some old box, and the ball was old and angular.

The day was hot, and the three little cricketers had dispensed with cricketing costume. In fact, they had nothing on but the shiny brown skin with which kind Mother Nature had endowed them at their birth. But they played the game with the utmost earnestness and vigor, as they had often seen the soldiers doing outside the barracks. "Pia-a-a-y!" shout ed the bowler as he delivered the ball from a distance of about five yards. "H'out," exclaimed the wicket-keeper joyfully, as the board tumbled down. "Damn!" said the youthful batter energetically as he gave up the bat and took up the ball Truly, I thought as I watched this scene. Mr. Bright is quite right, and the knowledge of our noble English language, the language of Milton, is decidedly filtering down to the masses of the people.

A boy, presented with a pie to share with his sister, was told that in cutting it he must give her the largest part. Reflecting a mo-ment, he passed the pie to his sister, with the remark, "You cut it."

A Daily Defalcation

The Hon. John Kelley, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, and indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

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The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. Bye and bye when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder now it all happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon them. Mr. Kelley has nervous dyspepsia, we

learn, indicating, as we have said, a breakdown of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result -The Sunday Herald.

Eccentricities of a Noted Musician In 1816 Beethoven began to keep house,

and a sad kind of home he had. He was like a child in the hands of servants and landlords, and rarely found himself a peace with either. He constantly changed his lodgings, and seldom had time to get things settled in a house before it was necessary to move again. It was seldom that a servant staid more than a few weeks, and the house frequently took care of itself. His room was generally a model of confusion. Letters strewed the floor, and the remains of his last meal sketches of his music, books and pictures covered the chairs and tables. Sometimes it would be weeks before he could discover a manuscript which he sorely needed. He broke nearly everything he touched, and sometimes upset the ink in the piano. He loved to bathe and frequently would stand pouring water over his hands shouting his music; if any musical idea occured he would rush to the table and note it down, splashing the water over everything in the room. Every day, whatever the weather. Beethoven took a long walk: he had his favorite haunts around the city, and nearly all his musical ideas came to him in the woods or meadows, amid the trees, the rocks and flowers. He was never without a little book in which he wrote down any thoughts which seized him: and then at home the thought would grow into a song or a symphony.

He was quiet and rapt when at the piano: but we are told that when conductviolent. At the diminuendo he would gradually crouch lower and lower, till he dropped entirely out of sight, rising slowing during the crescendo, when he would almost jump into the air. With his pupils he had the sweetest patience, repeating a correction over and over again; he would always forgive a wrong note, but woe to the unlucky pupil who failed to give the right expression to a phrase or bar, for tais the master thought indicated a lack of soul, and this he would not forgive. - Agatha Tunis in St. Nicholas.

What is Fame.

Henry Clay was well acquainted with a gentleman named Throckmorton, proprietor of a hotel at Lexington, Ky. The latter tells the following story of the

Great Commoner." "When the Senator used to come home from Washington he would leave the river at Maysville, and make the journey

to Lexington by stage. "On this particular occasion Throckmorton was on the levee to receive his distinguished friend, and had a carriage in waiting. They proceeded to the old Hill house first and had dinner. Then Mr. Clay expressed a desire to personally inspect some land in which he was interested that lay in the adjoining county of Lewis, about fifteen miles distant from Maysville. The carriage was called, and Mr. Clay and Throckmorton was driven away. They had some difficulty in hunting up the land, and darkness overtook them. A high wind arose and the rain began to fall. They stopped in front of the first cabin, a rude habitation, and Throckmorton asked if they could be sheltered for the night.

"'Sartin, gentlemen,' answered the woman of the house, a typical mountain Amazon. 'Light out. I'll send out one ov ther boys to fodder yer hoss.'

"The great Senator and his friend alighted and entered the cabin. Mr. Clay removed his hat, and, bowing in that courtly manner for which he was distinguished, greeted the woman in deep, sonorous tones. She was busy over the fire, but turned, bowed, and, eyeing the Senator sharply, asked:

"' What might your name be, stranger?" "Clay, madame,' answered the Senator, with another stately bow. 'Henry Clay.' "'Clay?' repeated the woman, still eyeing him; 'Clay? Be you any kin to Bill Clay up the creek, who was sent to

ing? " For a moment Mr. Clay was speechless, and then, turning to Throckmorton, he drew himself up to his full height, and, smiting his chest with his clinched

the penitentary last year for hoss steal-

hand, said:
"'My God, Throckmorton, this is fame!"

"It she's g may 8 The at the offer. and h "Ki said of "Bi o' the o' the fabove The while clared ly slui more

Rev whose says:
"It' just the give a comes just in family a different to the when taking Monda what a morni birthd

clutched its side with one hand and my

hat with the other. "Get," said Vander-

bilt, chirping and flicking his whip as the

But clatter, clatter, thumpety-thumpety-

thump came the team behindus. By Jove,

we saw the heads of the racers beside us.

"Why, it's father," said he.

The Belle Who Turned Black.

feet to the roots of her hair, with chemi-

cally prepared cosmetics, one day took a

medicated bath; and on emerging from it

she was horrified to find herself as black

as an Ethiopian. The transformation

was complete; not a vestige of the "su-

preme Caucasian race" was left. Her

physician was sent for in alarm and haste.

On his arrival he laughed immoderately,

of simple medical reaction. I shall sub-

ject you to a bath of sulphuric acid diluted

with water. The acid will have the

honor of combining with you; it will

take up the sulphur, the metal will pro-

duce a sulphate, and we shall find as a

stored to her membership with the white

race. Young ladies who are ambitious of

snowy complexions should remember

this, and be careful what powders and

cosmetics they use—if they use any at all.

VARIETIES.

A CONVICT at a French penal settlement.

who was undergoing a life sentence, desired to

marry a female convict, such marriages being

of frequent occurrence. The governor of the

man. "Yes." "And your wife is dead?"

of the death of your wife." There was a

on a stretch of orchard trees in bloom.

How pinkly sweet and deliciously, delicately

fragrant those apple blows are. They ex-

"Ya-a-s," said the honest farmer who held

A CHICAGO Mail reporter recently suggested

o Pension Agent Sweet that when her tenure

of office ceased she might sail on matrimonial

younger brother and sisters, and so feel quit

accustomed, and I haven't been able to save enough to do that yet. The pension office is a

fairly good one, but wine and cigars are expen-

"HERE," said Peterson, entering a store

"But we don't take back bathing suits after

"I don't care; you may have this one, I don't

"Why, I was swimming in it off Long Branch

and a whole fleet of vachts took me for a buoy

and rounded me. I don't want any more of

No dictionary has ever succeeded in giving

good, strong, clear definition of what an agnos-

tic is. Most people think that it is simply one

who does not know and does not believe any

thing. That is a too positive a definition. The

nearest approach to a statement of the true

meaning of the word, we remember to have

heard was at a breakfast party last week. A

and he replied: "I am an agnostic as to what

Young Arrist (to friend who has recently

furnished bachelor's apartments)-Charley,

dear boy, I admire your taste. I see you have a

Younng Artist-Yes; I'm proud to say that

it's from my brush. By the way Charley, if it's

fair question, what did the dealer charge you

Friend-Well-er, to tell you the truth, old

A WORCESTER, Mass., doctor was sent for

nan, the dealer threw that picture in.

little thing of mine hanging there.

Friend-No, did you paint that?

that would be too definite."-Boston Globe.

sive. No; I shall jog alone in the old way.'

don't want it."

want it."

we have sold them once."

"What's the matter with it?"

sent here for killing her."

-Boston Journal of Commerce.

Observer.

horses shot ahead.

MULLINS, THE AGNOSTIC. y, the head and l, a man of strict

1885.

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His name was William Mullins, and His name way

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At everything you'd say.

"Wall, now, how do ye know?" says he; "Humph, now, how do ye know!" The way it closed an argument It wan't by no means slow.

You might be talkin' social-like With fellers at the store On war and p littles and sich, And you might have the floor And be a gittin' things down fine Provin' that things was so, When Mullins would stick his long nose in With " Humph, now how do ye know?" I seen that critter set in church

And take a sermon in, And turn his nose up in a sneer At death and grace and sin; With no regard for time and place Or realms of endless woe, He'd ri e and bust the hull thing up With "Humph, now how do ye know!" He cut his grass whenever it ra'ned, He shocked his wheat up green, He cut his corn behind the frost, His hogs were allus lean. He built his stacks the big end up, His corn-cribs big end down; "Crooked as Mullins' roadside fence" Was a proverb in our town. --

The older he got the wuss he grew, And crookeder day by day; The squint of his eyes would wind a clock, His toes turned out each way; His boots and shoes was both of 'em lefts, The rheumatiz twisted so; But if you said he didn't look well He'd growl, " Now, how do you know?"

And that darned grit led to his death-He was on the railroad train Crossin' a bridge: I heard the train And yelled, "Mullius, come back! The train is round the curve in sight!" Says he, " Humph, how do ye know?" I helped to gather him up in a pail The engine scattered him so.

I think it's best to have more faith In every-day concerns
And not be allus a snoopin' 'round To git behind the returns.
A plain statement will do for me, A hint instid of a blow; A coroner's jury may fetch out facts, But it's rather late to know.

-A. S. Worden.

The Last Slave Sale in St. Louis, and the Part Four Irishmen Took in It. The last public sale of slaves in St. Louis was in January, 1857 or 1858. A Cleveland gentleman who was present re cently described the scene to me, says a writer in The Cleveland (O.) Leader. The suctioneer was named Lynch, and the sale took place on the court house steps. A crowd of 50 or 75 men had collected to bid on the blacks they wanted and to pick up bargains if any were offered. Well in front, clad in overalls and cowhide boots and ornamented with short black pipes, were four Irishmen. They talked among themselves and gibed the deep-mouthed auctioneer. Americans and Germans stood about in silence as if the sale of human beings was proper enough. The Irishmen, however, were in for fun as well as mischief. Directly a woman was brought out. She was old and thinly

"How much do I hear for this woman?" screamed the auctioneer. "Be jabbers he's a sellin' his woife." exclaimed one of the Irishmen loud

enough to be heard in the next block.

"That's not his wife, Pat," said the second Irishman. "She's his mother. Did ye iver see the loike?" he continued, turning to his companions. "Just think of a man who'll offer his ould mother to the highest bidder. I suppose yez'll be sellin' yer father next," he screamed to the auctioneer. The crowd yelled with delight, and Lynch ordered the slave back to the pen. No one would bid a cent. The goodhumored sarcasm of the merry sons of Ireland was too much for the auctioneer. He colored up, bit his lips, but wisely

A mother and her child were brought out next. The child clung to its mother's neck and hid its face in the folds of a faded red kerchief. The woman evident ly was no stranger to the block, for she looked the crowd over with a defiant eye, and smiled scornfully when she had taken in the scene.

"A healthy mother and her young one -who will start the bidding?" cried the auctioneer, glancing suspiciously at the Irish contingent.

"Well, did ye ever?" said Pat, removing his pipe and drawing his wristband across a wide expanse of mouth. "The bloody thief wants to sell his own sister."

"It's his wife, sure," said the red haired companion of Pat, "an' the young won she's got is his daughter. See the noses. If his nose isn't loike the young won's may St. Peter shut the dure in me face.' The crowd roared afresh. Lynch glared at the row of Irishmen and asked for an offer. No one would respond, and Pat and his friends continued their jeers.

"Kiss the ould woman before she goes, said one. "Bring out yer grandfather an' the rist

o' the family," cried the second. The young won has hair loike its lovin' father," screamed the third. "Hooray for free Americay," screamed

the fourth, waving a dilapidated hat above his head. The spectators laughed immoderately,

while Lynch became so furious that he declared the sale at an end, and immediate ly slunk out of sight, and there were no more auctions of that kind in St. Louis.

Sam Jones on Family Duties.

Rev. Sam Jones, the colored preacher whose peculiar utterances have given him a widespread reputation or notoriety.

"It's ten thousand times harder to be just than generous. It is easy enough to just in all things, just to God, to your time exclaiming: family, to your children, to all men, it is a different thing. Some men are never just to their wives. They pay their cook \$5 very willingly Saturday night, but when the hard-working, economical, painstaking wife asks for a little money on what do you want with money?'

"I knew a fellow in Georgia who had been married ten years. His wife one four." birthday, and he said to himself, 'I've got he again passed out.

a good wife; she has been kind, self-sacri-ficing, and true in all respects; I must buy her a present.' So he went down that day, and walked into a store, and bought himself a new hat, consoling himself that nothing would more please a good wife than to make her husband a present of a new hat. He's the meanest man I ever saw, and there are a great many men just that way.

"We are too often unjust to our chil dren, exacting of them things we don't do ourselves, and berating them with our tongues when they don't understand what we want. And then we are too mean to say ten words to make one of them happy. Oh, how unjust we are to wives, husbands

"It you put a little downright justice in your conduct with your children you'll have happier homes. Did you ever start anywhere with your wife, and keep hurrying her up when you ought to know she has not only to dress herself, but five children besides, while you have nothing to do but get ready? 'Hurry up, hurry up; I don't want to be too late! If you after a while she tells you to 'Go on, husband; I'm afraid I can't get ready in time for you; I don't want to hinder you.'

'I've done just that way. I have walkthe road, and then I'd stop and think. I'd say, 'Sam Jones, you are the meanest man living and you shan't go to church nor anywhere else till you learn how to and go in and find worry in my wife's and kiss her-and there's nobody there but us two-and say, 'Wife, I'm as mean as a dog; I know I am, and I want you to forgive me,' and we get ready and goand find ourselves the first ones there.

just we are to our wives, our children. our brothers and sisters, and our neigh-

"There are men in this very town who meet a neighbor's wife on the street, and take off their hats, and bow and smile as sweet and tenderly. 'How are you madam! and then go home and wound their own wives with their tongues. Clever to all wives but their own! And head. "Ah, luck's against me," he re so it is with some wives, they are all smiles and kind words in company, and cut their husbands to the heart with their tongues. God pity the man who has such a wife as that!

"I don't scold; if I do, I intend to scold somebody else's wife. I have heard mothers say, when a neighbor's child would break some article of value. 'Oh, it doesn't matter!' when, if their own child were to do it, they'd slap him clean across the room. Lord, give us a religion that will make us good to our wives and children and friends and neighbors."

A Pow'ful Lecture on Temperance Two colored barbers, one an old man, and the other a young one. The young man took off his apron and started out the

"You's gwine to get a drink, Jim?" asked the older. "Dat's what I's gwine ter do."

"Go and git yo' drink. I used ter do de same ting when I wuz young. When wuz fust married dar wuz a gin-mill next to the shop whr' I wucked, and I spent in it fifty and seventy-five cents a day outen de dollah an' a half I earned. Wall, one mawnin' I went into de butchah shop, and who should come in but the man what kep' de old licker

shop. terhouse steak.' he said.

"He got it an' went out. I sneaked up to de butchah, an' looked to see how much money I had lef'.

"'Now what do you want?' asked de butchah. "'Gib me ten cent's wuf ob libber.'

wuz my reply. "It wuz all I could pay fur. Now yo go an' get yo' drink. You'll eat libber; but the man what sells yo' de stuff will hab his po'terhouse steak. De man behin' de bar eats po'terhouse steak-de man in front eats libber. I ain't touched de stuff in thirty yeahs, an' I am eatin' po'terhouse steak myself."

The Freak of an Actor.

Preville occupied about the same position in public estimation in France that David Garrick did in England, but in no espect was he to be compared with the brilliant and versatile Englishman. When Garrick was in Paris, Preville on one occasion invited him to his villa. Garrick just then happened to be in a gay and funny humor, and suggested to his friend that they take one of theregular Versailles coaches, the villa in question lying in that direction.

The twain speedily found an empty coach and got in, upon which Preville or. dered the coachman to drive on. The latter answered that he would do so as soon as he should have got his complement of four that distance for half-fare only.

A freak seized Garrick. Simply changing the position of his hat, and putting on the face of Ben Israel, he slipped out of the coach on the far side, and came round again as though he had just come

"Ho! Versailles?".
"Yes, sir. Get in."

Garrick got in, and immediately got out again as before. This time he simply threw his hat back, exposing his whole face, his only disguise being the facial contortion.

Even Preville was himself this time deceived. As Garrick was about to enter, having this time addressed the coachman give a poor woman a dollar, but when it in the idiom of Bohemia, Preville put out comes to following a straight line, being his hand to keep him back, at the same

"No, no; my friends are away for s moment, but are-"

He had got thus far when Garrick's face changed into a smile. An exclamation of surprise burst from Preville's lips as his friend passed through; but as the latter Monday, the brute will say, 'Oh, wife, was again in the act of leaving the coach Preville whispered to him:

"No, no; we are full. We have the morning suggested that that was her "Let in no more," returned Garrick, as

Directly afterward, while the driver was Ginger! how it scared them. They probgathering up his reins for a start, a little ably did not feel a whip twice a year, and hunchback Dutchman came puffing up, never as hard as the biting little flicks of wishing to go to Versailles. "Can't take you-all full," was the

coachman's anrwer. "Never mind, let him come!" cried Preville. "We'll make room for him-there! Now, away you go, and pull up at my

villa, mind. At Preville's residence the coach was stopped, and the two actors got out, wondering what the poor driver would say It was plainful to see how it hurt Vander when he reached the end of his journey | bilt to be pushed by, as he was; but fate

and found that the other two fares had is resistless, and we saw the heels of the vanished. came upon the stage in on of his favorite | abreast of ours. Vanderbilt peeped out of characters, a voice was heard in the pit- the corners of his little eyes at the success-

a voice as of one upon whom a great light ful driver. Instantly his face lightened had suddenly burst:

"Ah, my third passenger! Oho! Aha!" It was that of the Versailles coachman.

What Do You Call this Game? An amusing story is told of an American millionaire who recently honored

don't hurry I'll go on by myself.' And London with a visit. As he was walking down one of the busiest streets one morning his eye was attracted by an organgrinder who was solemnly and lugubri ously playing at the corner of a street. ed off, out the gate and 50 yards down The top of the organ was covered with smooth green cloth, and it was this green cloth that at once appealed to the intellect of the transatlantic Crœsus. For him the green cloth suggested only one behave yourself.' And then I walk back thought, and that thought was gambling. He fancied himself in the presence of could not resist the temptation of taking are a chemical product. You are no a turn.

So he stopped opposite the musical

Italian and tossed a gold coin cheerily on the green surface of the hurdy-gurdy. "The Lord have mercy on us, how un- The astonished foreigner stooped playing, grasped the coin, pocketed it, removed his hat, grunted out some voluble Tuscan thanks, and resumed his music. "Lost that time," the millionaire murmured to precipitate a very pretty woman." The himself, and produced another coin. He tossed it again upon the board, from with his reaction, and the belle was rewhich it was again no less promptly and no less gratefully removed by the delighted musician. The millionaire shook his marked, as he sent a third gold coin to gleam for a moment upon the green surface before it rapidly disappeared in the Italian's pocket. Another and another went the same way, without wearing out the patience of the American. But at last, when some six sovereigns had transferred themselves from his keeping to that of the organ-grinder, the American bent forward, and in a tone of the intensest curiosity whispered in the ear of the

He Reformed.

amazed Italian, "Say, stranger, what do

you call this game, anyhow?"

There is a young man in this city, good looking young fellow, who has sweetheart out in the country a few miles, and he spends two evenings every week in her society. A few nights ago he stay ed to the usual hour, and, as he passed ou the front door, he discovered that it was cloudy and dark. He did not relish the idea of driving

home alone through the gloomy night, and hinted around a good deal to get an' invitation to remain, but it was not forthcoming. But the young man was equal o the emergency. Going down the steps he artificially

contrived to slip, and fall gently to the they've been 'stilled inter juice! Yum, yum! ground. Thereupon he quickly set up a Ten minutes with a gallon on 'em there is tremendous groaning.

The ruse worked admirably. The girl screamed, and the men folks jumped out of bed, and carried the young man tenderly into the house, His horse was put up, and he was assisted to undress, and deposited in the spare chamber.

He had hardly begun to chuckle over the success of the stratagem, when the girl's mother put in an appearance armed with a mustard plaster a foot square, and of ten horse drawing power. This she immediately proceeded to clap on the small of the young man's back, where he had incautiously located the damage to his frame.

For two mortal hours that woman sat For two mortal hours that woman sat by the bed, and was not satisfied till she black-striped suit: "take this thing back; I beheld with her own eyes, a blister an incu deep. The young man is now a reformed liar .- Council Bluffs Nonpariel.

> ____ Vanderbilt's Horses.

Mr. Vanderbilt was passing a group of brokers one afternoon while slaying at Saratoga when one of them asked him if his horses were here vet.

"No," he said; "they are not here-I'll have a good team here to-morrow. I'm lonely without them."

He passed on, and the broker turned to his friends and said: "I rode with him once when for a second he wished he had either better horses or no horses at all. It was while the Commodore was alive. He had invited me to ride, and we were gentleman was asked "What is an agnostic?" passengers. He could not afford to drive sliding up St. Nicholas Avenue in fine style. A little black box on wheels, you it means; I cannot even say know, with two great plunging bays, hitched far apart and pounding on the hard road as if it were a drum. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a linen duster, was humped up on the seat with the loop of a line in each hand, letting the horses go as they pleased -perfectly happy: too happy to break his delight by talking. Suddenly we heard the clatter, clatter of a team behind us. Vanderbilt was all attention. It actually grew nearer and nearer. Vanderbilt braced himself, chirped once to his flyers, and let them out. They just bounded forward and the millionaire chuckled as he thought of the surprise of the man who had been presuming to catch up to him.

in haste to attend a boy living some distance from town, and found the lad dangerously sick with a diphtheritic throat. He left a pre-But thump, thump, thump came the scription upon the table near the patient and promised to call again. A few days afterward sound of the horses behind us. It was hard to believe, but there seemed no doubt e found the patient much improved and the mother assured the good doctor that "the that they were drawing nearer. The smile prescription did him a world of good." She fled from Mr. Vanderbilt's face, he chirpleft it by him where he could hold it in his ed loudly again and again to his bays hand any time and he could now read the most of it." The boy is now in usual health. tightening the reins on them as they shot ahead. Then he settled back and grinned But thump, thump! pound, pound! sound. ed the flying feet behind us and we knew MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA is always they had quickened their measure and

known by his white waistcoat. "I have worn a white waistcoat," he says, "for 25 years, every were gaining on us. Mr. Vanderbilt sat were gaining on us. Mr. Vanderbilt sat bolt upright like a poker, and grabbing the whip somewhat petulantly began to woman said to me, 'You always wear a white flip little bits of fur off the ears of his bays. | waistcoat.' 'Yes, I wear one all the year

round.' 'All the year round!' she exclaimed 'A clean one every day?' 'Yes,' I said. 'Oh,' she exclaimed, raising her hands, 'if I had only been your washerwoman!"" the lash were touching them now. The little black box grew uncomfortable. I

> President to an Ohio railroad, as he hung up his hat, " is to ascertain the amount of our indebt. "Here are figures, sir," answered the Secretary. "We owe about \$1,500,000."

"THE first thing to be done," said the new

"Exactly; and the next step is to issue stock enough to cover it. There is no more need of a railroad having a debt hanging over it, than there is of employes being paid once a month."

Mr. Ruskin, the æsthetic English critic, has rival horses-then the whiffletrees behind A few nights afterward, as Garrick the heels. When the carriage came given the public his idea of horse racing. He believes that "horse racing should be conduct ed without whip or spur, and only for a laurel crown, without any money." Imagine him broaching such an idea to a pool-seller or a rubber!" The first inquiry he would hear would be, "What yer givin'us?" "Does yer "Good horses," said the old Commodore, think we're chumps?" Oh, no, Mr. Ruskin but not fast enough, William."-Utica that idea is entirely too thin for the patrons of the turf.

COOLING IT OFF .- Foreman: "There room to day for a poem of four or five verses. A celebrated Parisian lady belle, who Editor: "Well, I have a new one from Ella had acquired the habit of whitewashing Wheeler Wilcox. Send the boy down to the herself, so to speak, from the soles of her restaurant for it." "The restaurant?"

"Yes, just around the corner. The pro-prietor will give it to him."

"But what is it doing in the restaurant?" "It is in the refrigerator."-Phil. Call.

OLD Mrs. Bennington-Did you find out how Mrs. Brown is gittin' on? I heard she's very sick. Old Mr. Bennington—I saw the doctor as he was drivin' along to-day, an' he said she face and tears in her eyes, and I go up some peripatetic roulette player, and he and said:—"Madame, you are not ill; you shuffled off a mortal coil last night. Is 'pose it'. do her good to get rid of it. Old Mrs. Benninglonger a woman, but a sulphide. It is ton—Drat these new fangled doctors; they not now a case of medical treatment, but can't talk nothin' but Latin. The poor soul may be worse. I'll try an' git over there myself this afternoon.

> Chaft. Well watched—a je veler's window.

Should a kite be made of fly-paper? The first vehicle ever made—the whirligig of good-natured physician went through

> The city clerk on a vacation is a pen-shun I take the pledge and keep it, says the pawn-

Love's sacrifice: Taking the smaller plate of Every household has its acrobats—the pitcher

The fruit most frequently to be observed at Doctor, what is the best material for a bathing suit? A bear skin.

Fish have no vocal organs, but they couldn't get along without scales. No brass band can play as many airs as a drum major can put on.

colony had no objection, but the priest pro-ceeded to cross-examine the prisoner. "Did The latest addition to the leisure hour series you not marry in France?" asked the clergy-The telegraph messenger boys. Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson. "She is." "Have you any documents to show that she is dead?" "No." "Then I must

Do you ever have any game about your hotel? Oh, yes, but it is always on the wing. refuse to marry you. You must bring proof Every morally conducted family should have an "upright" plano placed in the front parlor. pause, during which the prospective bride looked anxiously at the would-be bridegroom.

Good gracious! said the hen when she found the porcelain egg in her nest, I shall be a bricklayer next. Finally he said: "I can prove that my wife is dead." "How can you prove it?" "I was A new answer to an old question: Why is a ship designated as 'she?' Because she always keeps a man on the look-out. "La!" said a gushing, sweet girl graduate visiting in the vale of Pochunk as she gazed

Officer (examining recruit)—Why do we salute our superior officers? Recruit—In order to keep out of the guard house.

the deeds to the blooming acreage. "Them blossoms is smelling good. But, great sprouts! ye orto git a sniff on 'em in the fall, arter wuth a hull month with an orchard on 'em

"Secret telegraphy," said one of the company, when she saw a lady and gentleman ac-cidentally touch their feet under the table. "Rather a communion of soles," said another. seas. "Well hardly," the lady answered; "you see I've brought up and educated my "For fifty cents cash I guarantee to make you dream that your lover has proposed marriage," is the sign which has brought a Chicago woman in a heap of money in the last two

matronly now. Besides, I made up my mind a good while ago never to get married until I was years.
Sam Jones, the Southern reverend sensationalist, lifts up his voice against the german and proclaims that it is nothing but hugging set to music. Well, what's the matter with hugging set to make? vears. ble to support a husband in the style he was

Are they fit? eagerly queries the headline of a ubiquitous advertisement. If the advertiser means the battles of the Revolution, we unhesitatingly reply, they are. They were fit some time ago.

Now then, said a busy lawyer to one of a number of waiting clients, you are next, sir. I'm what? Next! No you don't, said the client moving toward the door, I didn't come in here to get shaved.

Mrs. Honeymoon—I should so like that pretty basket for Adonis, dear, but I haven't a dollar to get it with. Honeymoon (provokingly— My love, what do you want with dollars? I am your legal tender now, you know.

Sour—Brown (who has been off early to return Miss Jenkins' stray pug, instead of taking Miss Smith rowing, as promised): Oh, no, I didn't go alone, Miss Smith. There were two of us—a man and a puppy. Miss Smith: And what has become of the man?

Miss Lulu Hirsute (who displays a wonderful head of hair): "Yes, I should like to ever so much; but I hate to wet my hair, it takes it so long to dry, you know." Miss Grace (demurely): "You can safely leave it in the bath-house, Lulu; there's no danger of anybody stealing it."

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 250 Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.



FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Cruct, Scald Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases. Curiou-RA, the great skin Cure, and CuricusA SoAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CuricusA Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold every where. Price, CuticusA, 50c; SoAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG & CHERICAL CO., Boston, Exp. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements to hav manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in

manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawen, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine. Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machineis permitted by the inspectors to go out of the ven to do perfect work, and run light and

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, and run light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement is a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which belt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bob-bin is to be wound, the bolt bin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the machine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

can not be operated by the treadle. The Thread Ryelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds greatly to the value of this machine

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel. This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Law-less, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1883, and is claim-ed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not inter-fere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

fere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers, one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring, extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions,

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

Address all orders to JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER.

44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich. When a burglar makes a raid on the dwelling of an editor, the only thing the burglar takes, when he leaves, is his departure.

What is sweeter than to have a friend you can trust? asked Sawkins. To have a friend who will trust you, replied Dawkins.

The Father of his Country could not tell a le, but the children of the country have been industriously making up for it ever since.

"No," replied a college youth, with a sigh, "no, Dolph, I haven't change for a dive; but I would like very much to have a five for a change."

"Secondary of the country for the country have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortage contained, I will sell at public anetters. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - Whereas

by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the NINE TEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885, as to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the NINE TEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885, at cleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, stuate in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the northerly line of Atwater screet, at a point where it intersects the easterly line of a lot lying between lots "B" and "C" and running thence northerly on said easterly line of a point seventy-six (76) feet southerly from the southerly line of Guoin street, thence southwesterly twenty-seven feet to a point ten feet easterly from and at right angles with the westerly line of said lot, thence coutherly parallel with said westerly line and ten feet d.stant therefrom to the southerly line of Atwater street, thence casterly on said southerly line twenty feet to the place of the beginning, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expen-es allowed by law.

Dated Detroit, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1835.

WILLIAM LOSK, ANNA KUHN, Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagoe.

Attorney for Mortgagoe.

CHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fier facias issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chatels, lanus and tenements of Martin Steber, I did oa the twenty-second day of April. A. D. 1885, levy upon and selze all the right, title and interest of Martin Steber and the the following described pieces or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land jung and being in the City of Detroit, County of Wayn and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), be the same more or less, of Johnston's subdivision on private claims 729 and 729, in the City of Detroit aforesaid, being the central part of private claim 729 north of Chicago road. Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) of the subdivision of the rear concession of private claim 729, and lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) of the subdivision of the rear concession or ordinate to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the east front door of the Detroit City Hall (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held), on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock in the foremon of said day.

GEORGE H. STELLWAGEN, Sheriff.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Detroit, August 14, 1885.

CHERIEF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of

Plaintiff's Attorneys. Detroit, August 28th, 1885.

SOLDERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from Sod; Pensions and increase; experience 19 res. auccess or no fee. Write for circulars and laws A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio. 88-4t

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cure at home without pain. BOOF of particulars sent FREE B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Go

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY \$1 BY MAIL POST-PAID

areal medical work on Manneo Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Couth, and the untold miseries resulting from adjacrations or averaged. Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic disease, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful french muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send new. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or cleyman.—Argonaus.

Address the Prabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Builanch Street, Bostom, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the Hall shift of all other physicians a specialty. HEAL Such treated successfully without an in—THYSELF

Stance of failure.

CHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fleri facias issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Wayne and state of Michigan, te me di-ected and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and temements of Michael Kirby and John Sissler, I did on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1885, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of Michael Kirby and John Sissler in and to the followise pieces or parcels of land, to wii: The north haif (½) of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (½) of section thirteen (13) town one (1), s'ult of range ten (10) east, all in the County of Wayne and State of Michikan; all of which is all expose for sale at public ane'ion or vendue, to the hignest bidder, as the law directs, at the easterly front door of the Detroit City Hall, (that being the building in which the said Circuit court for Wayne County, Michigan, is held), on Wednesdav, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1885, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

GEORGE H STELLWAGEN, Sheriff.

Ry WILLIAM H. TRAINON, Deputy Sheriff.

ATKINSON & ATENISON.



FOR SENDING COINS SECURELY BY MAIL. Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't less out; fits any envelope. Wanted in every house. Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid. C. H. LEONARD, 89 Mianu Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SIOADA Y Spiendid Opportunita in Portraita, Small Pictures Enlarged. Amenta wanted Technology of Childester & CO, 63 Fulton St. R.X. s1-eow6t

Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Carda, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gills bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outilt, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Meriden, Com... my26-1t allacowst my26-1t s15eow8t

WO MAN WANTED SALARY LOCALITY. Responsible hore our business in her changed. GAY & CO., 14 Berolay Stage of the changed.

A BIC OFFER. To introduce them we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co. 23 Dey St., New York.

ccasion Throcke to receive his had a carriage eded to the old dinner. Then ire to personally hich he was indjoining county iles distant from

was called, and ton was driven e difficulty in darkness overi arose and the hey stopped in rude habitation, l if they could be answered the ypical mountain

I'll send out one

er hoss. and his friend eabin. Mr. Clay bowing in that h he was distingroman in deep, busy over the and, eyeing the me be, stranger?' ered the Senator,

. 'Henry Clay.'

ne woman, still

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lay was speech-Throckmorton, his full height, ith his clinched

morton, this is

(Continued from first page.)

(Continued from first page.)
during the year. It frequently reached
\$1.38 and once touched \$1.41. Of course
the suddenness of the rise and the fluctuations in price are due in large part to speulation, but the rise itself must be attributed to accurate information of the immense
shortage of the crop, furnished mainly,
if not entirely, by the State crop reports.

The crosses price during August was The average price during August was about eighteen cents higher than on the nighteenth of July. With these facts before us we may approximate somewhat roughly, perhaps, the benefit of the State reports to the producers of this State. The wheat crop of the State in 1881, it is now known, amounted to about 20,000,000 bushels. Of this is would take a fault 70. bushels. Of this it would take about 7,000,000 bushels for seed and to bread the farmers, leaving about 13,000,000 bushels

There could have been but a small amount of the Michigan crop marketer previous to the advance in price. Suppos t to have been one or two million bus to have been one or two million bushels, leaving say eleven or twelve million bushels that would command the advance of eighte n cents per bushel, this would give a net increase of \$2,000,000 in round numbers to the profits of our farmers. I do not forget that the price would event-ually have been advanced by the dealers, ually have been advanced by the dealers, but you will agree with me that such would not have been the case until after they had purchased every bushel of the crop possible. Then they would have advanced the price and pocketed the profits. If you think my estimate too high, suppose that no more than one-half of the barrens twelves million hushels would eleven or twelve million bushels would eleven or twelve million business would have gone into the lands of the dealers before they would have advanced the price, which is certainty a very low estimate, we still have left a full million do lars to the credit of the monthly reports.

"I have now given you a very brief statement of the establishment of the State crop reporting systems the purposes for which they were established, and the results accomplished. What of it all would I especially request that you re member?
"First, That the grain dealers will have

approximately accurate crop estimates whether crop reports are published by the different States or not;

"Second. No other class can obtain

such estimates except they be furnished by the authority and at the expense of the "Third, That the State crop report have already saved to the farmers of the country an amount that can be expressed

only in millions, and to the farmers of this State in 1881 alone, at least a full "Though you may forget all else in this paper I hope you will not fail to re-member these three facts."

Michigan Crop Report, September 1

For this report returns have been re ceived from 358 correspondents represent-ing 668 townships. Five hundred and seventy-eight of these returns are from 405 townships in the southern four tiers

The number of acres of wheat threshed up to about August 25, in the southern four tiers of countries, as shown by the records kept by threshers, was 166.395, the yield from which was 3.445.567 bushan average of 20 and 71 hundredthe bushels per acre.

The number of acres threshed in the

northern counties was 17,343; yield, 369, 462 bushels; average, 21 and 30 hun-

dredths bushels per acre.

The yield per acre in the southern counties is a trifle more than a bushel, and three-fourths bushels, greater than in any

Multiplying the acres in wheat in each Multiplying the acres in wheat in each county of the southern four tiers by the average yield per acre in the same county, and the acres in the northern counties, by the average yield per acre in those counties, and adding the products, we obtain 31,249,345 bushels as the probable total yield in the State. This is 4,842,345 bushels in excess of the highest previous official estimate. In June we stated that official estimate. In June we stated that, with favorable weather until harvest, the aggregate yield in the State would exceed 25,000,000 bushels, and might reach 25 and 1 million bushels. The same month the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, estimated the crop at 26,000,000 bushels, though the average condition was placed six points lower than in May. Our August estimate was 26,407,000 bush-This enormous increase of 4,842,845 bushels over previous estimates will doubtless cause very general surprise, but to no one more than the farmers themselves. The August estimates of corres pondents show that the farmers expected a full average errop, but they did not look for an average per acre that would exceed the highest ever grown.

It is noticeable that the yield is unexpectedly large in every part of the State. Comparing the figures in the column nead-of "Average yield per acre in bushels," in table 1, of this report, with the figures in the column "Estimated yield per acre," in table 1, of the July report, we find that the actual yield, as shown by threshers'

the actual yield, as shown by threshers' records, exceeds the estimates in every instance. The excess for all the southern counties amounts to nearly 3; bushels, and for the northern counties to nearly 5 bushels, and for the northern counties to nearly 5

ushels per acre. It should, perhaps, be noted here that the department is informed of instances where farmers have reported to the threshers an acreage considerably below that reported to the supervisors, but it seems hardly probable that this has been done in a sufficient number of cases to materially affect the totals for the

There may, however, be more or less inaccuracy due to the fact that farmers have threshed only a part of their crop, generally the part stacked,—but just what portion it is impossible to determine with certainty. Most of the errors from this cause should be corrected in

October.

To the question, which variety of wheat has given the highest yield per acre, 252 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties answer Clawson, 94 Fultz, 26 Egyptian, 16 Lancaster, and 52 answers are divided between 26 other varieties. To the question, which variety has given the second highest yield. 88 answer Clawson, 117 Fultz, 58 Egyptian, and 44 Lancaster. To the question, which variety is third in order of yield, 58 answer Clawson, 72 Fultz, 53 Egyptian, and 59 Lancaster. In the northern counties the order of yield is nearly the same as in the southern part of the state. Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of August at 381 elevators and mills. Of these, 308 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is eighty-one per cent of the whole number

southern four tiers of counties, which is eighty-one per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of busheis reported marketed is 1,607,173, of which 300,686 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 306,981 bushels in the southern tier; 395,470 bushels in third tier; 42,678 bushels in the fourth tier; and 121,078 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 44 celvators and mills, or 12 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat mareen received, there was no wheat mar-

been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

In the southern four tiers of counties 47,175 acres of oats threshed yielded 1,687,981 bushels, an average of 37 and 23-hundredths bushel per acre; and in the northern counties 6,187 acres threshed yielded 225,410 bushels, an average of 35 and 60-hundredths bushels per acre.

The number of acres of barley reported threshed in the State is 3,500, yielding 93,-

221 bushels, an average of 27 and 21-hun-

221 bushels, an average of 27 and 21-hundredths bushels per acre.

From observations taken at the office of the State Board of Health it appears that the weather during August was colder by four and one-half degrees than during any previous August of which we have record. The average temperature for the month was 63 and 28-hundredths degrees; the average in August, 1883, which is the next lowest, being 67 and 78-hundredths degrees. Of course, corn has made very slow progress toward maturity. Unless the weather in September is exceptionally favorable, there is little hope that the crop in all parts of the State will ripen.

The condition of corn is reported at 93 per cent, and of clover sown this year 85 per cent, the comparison being with vital-

per cent, and of clover sown this year 80 per cent, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years.

Potatoes promise 89 per cent, and apples 52 per cent of an average crop.

The feeling of extreme debility is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was tired all over, but Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and strength," says a Pawtucket, R. I., lady. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Beterinary Department

Uenducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse andits, Nesaese," "(attie and their Diseases," "Sheep, in the April 1998 of the Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular enberthers free. Parties desiring information will be required to ead their full name and address to the office of he Farmen. No question will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one doliar. In order that correct information may be given assuit your own interest by making careful examinations of your animals; not every symptom, we matter how trifling it may appear to be; examine the nostrils, liming membrane of the eyelds, note their appearance, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the bowels, kidneys, dc., cough, discharge from the mose, eyes or mouth; or any other symptom you may observe. In cases of lameness, note the manswer in which the animal picks up the foot, carries has leg forward, or backward, swealing sensitive is the louch or otherwise, and to rhan. These symptoms, when properly given, assists us to coate the disease, seat of lameness in obscure asses, with some degree of certainty. The symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

TEXAS FEVER.

BY A. M. YORK.

While our city milk-dealers and consumers of the lacteal fluid are excited over the reappearance of this much dreaded and fatal disease, known as Texas fever, it will not be amiss to give, concisely, the causes, symptoms, and means that may be deemed necessary to palliate the inflammatory condition of the organs involved, per 100, \$4@5; melons, dull at \$10@12 per 100 fo and prevent its spread, and such will be appreciated by the many readers of the FARMER throughout the State.

First, the cause: It is the result of germ which are carried North by Southern cattle, in whom the disease, apparently, lies dormant, being in them of a slow, insidious and latent form; in fact it does not seem to manifest itself in such cattle after coming North. Nor do post-mortem examinations reveal any such characteris tics as present themselves in autopsies of native cattle, which have died from the disease. The germs are thrown off by nature in the saliva, excreta, and urinary evacuations, and native cattle coming in contact with these, in pastures where Southern cattle have grazed, or by being driven across a road where such cattle have previously passed, become infected with the disease. It may lie dormant in the system of native cattle for several days, or even three or four weeks, before manifesting itself to the attendant or owner. This it does first by the animal appearing dull, hanging down the head, loss of appetite, ceasing to ruminate. The milk suddenly dries up. The roots of the horns are hot, pulse rapid, temperature increased, muzzle moist, trembling of the muscles, especially those of the loins. The evacuations may become either semi-fluid, or hard, of a dark, yellowish character. The urine first be comes a high color, then changes to dark red and bloody, the last a positive symptom of the disease. As the disease advances the animal rapidly becomes emanciated, the fæces evacuated are dry and streaked with blood, the mouth and rectum of a purplish or coppery color; the eyes become fixed and glassy, respiration becomes short and intermittent, and finally the animal dies, either in a stupor or in convulsions. Post-mortem appearances show a large and engorged spleen, dark colored and softened condition of the kidneys, the softening of the liver, bloody urine within the bladder, the result of the

impacted with dry, hard, fæcal matter. So far treatment has not been very efficacious in saving the lives of animals affected unless taken on the first premonitory symptoms; then the animal should have a large, airy stall, and should be given soft food, consisting of bran mashes, boiled linseed, and barley water to drink. Keep the bowels open by enemas, but do not give violent purgatives, as the animal will need all its strength to resist the attack without being weakened by such treatment. Give twice daily: Sulphate of iron, half ounce; tincture of chloride of iron, one ounce; water, one quart. Iodide of potassium, nitre, chlorate of potassa and carbolic acid are also recommended, and stimulating diuretics, such as digitalis, nitre or nitrous ether.

breaking up of the capillary blood ves-

sels in the kidneys, and the third stomach

The State law in reference to contagious diseases should be rigidly enforced; and no Southern cattle allowed to be shipped North during the summer months until after frost appears, as the germs are then destroyed very effectually. These cattle might be slaughtered South and the dressed carcasses shipped North, in refrigerator cars, thus avoiding, entirely, Sa what is now a serious loss to dairymen and cattle owners throughout this and the Northern States generally.

THE Canadian Farmer's Advocate gives the following as a test of glanders: A bucket half full of water should be held under the animal's nostrils, and the mucus permitted to drop into it. If the substance remains on top, spreads, or discolves, disease is not glanders; but if the

THE Drovers' Journal says: "Two minute of racing to twenty minutes of waiting is too small a proportion except for the pool-sellers.'
This is where the turf wants reforming—more

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Ebner & Kretz, gun dealers, 41 Barclay Street, New York. The goods ad vertised by this firm will be found as repre sented. They are importers, and carry a full line of goods, which they sell at remarkably low prices. Any one desiring to purchase gun will do well to send their orders to thi concern, and thus insure fair dealing and prompt shipment.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT, September 15, 188 Flour.-Receipts for the week, 1.645 bble. against 1,607 the previous week, and 1,866 bbls. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments, 2.055 bhis. fairly good demand for flour at unchanged values. The home trade is good, but the shipping demand is not what it should be at this season. Quotaions yesterday were as follows:

Wheat.-There was an improvement in the wheat market yesterday owing to favorable reports from abroad. Later it weakened a little, but 1@1%c all around better than on Saturday. Last prices on spot and futures were as follows: No. 1 white 861/2c; No. 2 red, 901/2c; No. 3 do., 86c. In futures, No. 1 white sold as follows: September 8c; October 86%c. No. 2 red: October, 90%c; No. vember, 914c; December, 92%c.

market strong in sympathy with wheat and fairly active. Sales of No. 2 cash were 6%c; December delivery 89%c bid and 40c asked. Oats .- Strong but dull: No. 2 white sold a 38c; October delivery at 31c; No. 3 mixed sold at

27%c; No. 3 at 25c. Barley .- No. 2 State is quoted at \$1 35@1 3710 Feed.-The market is quiet and steady Bran is quoted at \$12 75 per ton, coarse middlings at \$11 75@12 00, and fine do at \$13 50@14 50. Butter .- Yesterday receipts were more libera and a shade easier, choice dairy, 14@15c; fancy, 16 @17c; creamery, 21@23c.

Oheese.-Michigan creams, 8@814c; skime 5@6c Eggs.-Market strong and higher; generally

selling at 15@151/c. Fruit.-Apples, \$1 75@2 00 per bbl. for good fruit, and \$2 25 for fancy. Huckleberries, \$3 50@ 4 00 per stand. Peaches, \$1 70 for 1/2 bu. baskets white, and \$2 00@2 25 for Crawfords. Pears, \$5 00@5 50 per bbl. for Bartletts, \$3 00@4 00 for others. Plums, \$1 00@1 25 for 1/2 bu. Grapes, 4@50 per lb. Cranberries, dull at \$2 00@2 75.

Foreign Fruits.—Oranges, \$4 50@5 25; lemons \$5 50@6 00; bananas, \$1 75@2 25 for yellow, and \$1 25@\$ 50 for red; L. M. raisins, \$2 90@8 00; Lon don layers, \$8 40 per box. Vegetables.—Tomatoes, 50c per bu.; cabbag

watermelons, and nutmegs at \$1 75@200 per bbl Honey.—New quoted at 17@18c per lb.

Hay.—Market quiet at \$12@13 for best timoth led in car lots on track; selling in smaller quan ities at \$13@14. Straw, \$8@10 on track.

Clover Seed .- Little doing. Nominal at \$5 55 for spot, \$5 35 for October delivery. At Toledo i is in light demand, and quoted at \$5 40 for mam-

Poultry.-Live fowls, 7@8c \$ 1b.; spring chickens, 8@81/c; turkeys, 12@121/c; roosters, 6c; ducks, 40@50c P pair, pigeons, 25c P pair.

Potatoes.—Market quiet at \$1@1 10 P bbl. and 85@40c P bu. The Chicago market is firmer. It is asserted the crop is turning out much lighter than

Sweet Potatoes .- Jerseys, \$3 50 and Balti mores \$2 50@2 75 \$9 bbl. and dull. Salt -Michigan or Marine City, 95c per barrel; East Saginaw or Syracuse, \$1 05.

White Fish .- white fish, \$5 25 \$2 100 lbs.; trout Provisions .- Market quiet and steady. There

is no change to note in values. market are as follows:					
Mess, new	10	00	0	10	25
Family new	12	00	ā	12	25
Clear do	12	25	0	12	50
Lard in therces, per D		61	60		6%
Land in koos her Th.		63	60		7
Hams, per 10		103	10		11
Shoulders, per b		53	(0		6
Choice bacon, per D		8	0		814
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	10	00	ø	10	25
Hams, per b. Shoulders, per b. Choice bacon, per b. Extra Mess beef, per bbl Tallow, per b.		41	60		4%
Dried beef, per D		12	0		1256

Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—24 loads: Nine at \$12; four at \$13; three at \$11 50; two at \$12 50 and \$11; one at \$14, \$18 50, \$10 and \$9 50.

Tuesday—One load at \$10.

Wednesday—10 loads: Four at \$13; three at \$12 50; one at \$14, \$11 and \$10.

Thursday—15 loads: Six at \$13; three at \$12; two at \$14; one at \$12 50, \$11 60, \$11 and \$10.

Friday.—31 loads: Six at \$13 and \$12; five at \$11; three at \$12 and \$12 50; two at \$14, \$11 50 and \$10; one at \$13 50 and \$9 50.

Saturday—25 loads: Seven at \$14; four at \$12; three at \$15, \$13 and \$12 0; two at \$145 on at \$12; three at \$15, \$13 and \$12 0; two at \$15 00 and \$12; three at \$15, \$13 and \$12 0; two at \$15 00 and \$12; three at \$15, \$13 and \$12 0; two at \$15 00 and \$11; three at \$15, \$13 and \$12 0; two at \$15 00 and \$11; Saturday—26 loads: Seven at \$14; four at \$12 three at \$15, \$13 and \$12 50; two at \$18 50 and \$11; one at \$11 50 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]
Below we give the latest reports of the live

14th, 1885: tive and 10015 cents higher on butchering and hipping grades; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@ 3 75. Sueep, receipts 6,000; market steady with a fair demand at unchanged prices. Hogs, receipts 7,500; the market opened at Saturday's prices, but closed lower; Yorkers, good to choice, \$455@ 1 65; fair do, \$4 40@4 50; butchers' grades, \$4 60@ 4 65; twenty cars unsold.

CRICAGO.-Cattle, receipts ' 5,200; shipment 2,500; best grades steady; others 10 cents per hundred lower. Hogs, receipts 16,500; stipments 6,000; market slow and weaker; poor to prime ight, \$3 90004 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy 8 80@4 40; skips and culls, \$8@3 50.

At the Michigan Central Yards, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1685. The following were the receipts at these yards

	No.	No.	No
nn Arbor	21	106	4
elding		500	
righton	16	646	5
narlotte	12		2
yde	18	28	
ielses	18	236	8
exter	88	50	
, G. & M. R	166	727	35
gle		61	2
werville	18	45	
and Blanc	81		
olly		190	
well		150	- 6
nia	15	109	18
etamora	25		
ason	20	100	- 00
lford	***	91	
cford	20	118	13
ymouth	18	70	81
rtland	45	. 33	1
ginaw City		356	1
rmontville	4	80	
ebberville		209	
illiamston	39	543	10
		-	-
Total	519	4,443	1,11
CASST. B.			

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 519 head, against 716 last week. There 1,000 lbs at \$3 90; 23 mixed butchers' av 832 lbs at was about the usual supply from the west, so \$4; 18 do av 1,119 lbs at \$4 123. The following there was no scarcity of cattle, such as they were. several weeks past stockers and coarse butching cattle made up the receipts, with a few fair ones scattered among them. Stockers were in fair demand for eastern shipment, but sold a hade lower than last week. Butchers' stock was fairly active and brought strong last week's rates. The following were the closing

Betep sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 716 lbs at \$3.25; 2 coarse cows av 1,005 lbs at \$2.75, and 2 good oxen av 1,590 lbs at \$4. Bunnell sold Oberhoff 3 good butchers' helfers av 1,053 lbs at \$4.25; 2 bulls av 700 lbs at \$3.25, and one weighing 1,140 lbs at \$2.75.

Wyman sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 916 lbs at \$3.75.

Bunnell sold Burt Spencer 14 stockers av 670 lbs at \$3.25.

Stanley sold Burt Spencer 15 stockers av 724 lbs

Ibs at \$3.25.
Stanley sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 724 lbs at \$3.25.
McFarland sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of thin butchers' stock av 731 lbs at \$3.26.
Webb sold John Downs a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$3.20.
Edgerton sold Sullivan 9 stockers av 730 lbs at \$3.10.
Beardslee sold Oberboff 2 fair butchers' steers av 1.720 lbs at \$4.2 heifers av 840 lbs at \$3.65, and and 5 bulls to Rauss av 874 lbs at \$2.40.
Webb sold John Downs 3 thin helfers av 566 lbs at \$3.45.

Webb soid John Fowlar 3 at \$3.

Wreford & Beck sold Marx 25 mixed westerns av 910 lbs at \$3 30, less \$5 on the lot; 25 to John Bobinson av 812 lbs at \$2 90, and 29 to Hayes & Bussell av 730 lbs at \$2 75.

Culver sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 694 lbs Culver sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers 682 lbs
Beardslee sold Burt Spencer 15 stockers 682 lbs Beardstee both Burt Spende dot of 5 head of thin webb sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 84 lbs at \$3.25, and a stocker weighing 630 lbs at \$3. Christie sold Burt Spencer 4 stockers av 812 lbs

at 32 50; a v sur lus at a co.

Webb sold John Downs a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 656 lbs at \$2 75.

Draper sold John Downs 7 fair butchers' steers av 1,015 lbs at \$4.

Gleason sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 674 lbs at \$3 25.

Boyden sold Burt Spencer 3 stockers av 773 lbs at \$3 25. at \$3 25. Lewis sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$3 50. Beardslee sold McGee a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 725 lbs at \$3 05. Glesson sold Sullivan 13 stockers av 614 lbs at \$2.10

\$3 10.

Lewis sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 640 lbs at \$3.

Judson sold Burt Spencer 9 stockers av 810 lbs at \$3.25, and 5 fair butchers' steers av 1,128 lbs at Glenn sold Burt Spencer 6 stockers av 635 lbs a

\$3.

Roundsville sold Burt Spencer 8 stockers av 800 lbs at \$3 25, and 2 feeders av 920 lbs at \$3 50.

Jackson sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock av 730 lbs at \$3.

Chase sold Farwell a mixed lot of 29 head of thin butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$25 90 per head.

Purdy sold Flieschman 30 stockers av 750 lbs at \$3 20, and 2 bulls av 800 lbs at \$2 50.

The offerings of sheep numbered 4,443, against 1,981 last week. The sheep market opened up active at a decline of 10@15 cents from the price of last week, the shippers gettirg the bulk of th receipts. The quality did not average quite s

Glenn sold Downs 45 av 89 lbs at \$3.
Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 76 av 79 lbs at \$2 45.
Rupert sold Fitzpatrick 209 av 68 lbs at \$2 15.
Michael sold Downs 70 av 79 lbs at \$2 25.
Michael sold Downs 50 av 72 lbs at \$2 25.
Patten sold Downs 60 av 88 lbs at \$2 25.
Switzer & Ackley sold Downs 122 av 75 lbs at \$3.

McGeorge sold Morey 102 av 73 lbs at \$2 20.
Wallace sold Downs 136 av 74 lbs at \$2 75.
Rdgerton sold Fitzpatrick 50 av 78 lbs at \$2 65.
Culver sold John Robinson 128 av 99 lbs at \$2 10.
C Switzer sold John Downs 222 av 74 lbs at

22 60.

Rowe sold John Downs 210 av 84 lbs at \$2.87\formall.

J Deere sold Morey 75 av 79 lbs at \$2.87\formall.

J Deere sold Morey 75 av 79 lbs at \$2.15.

Lomason sold Switzer & Ackley 211 av 83 lbs at \$3. and 131 av \$5 lbs at \$2.80.

C Roe sold George Wreford 25 av 69 lbs at \$1.75.

Gleason sold John Robinson 104 av 72 lbs at \$2.

Montgomery sold Downs 190 av 77 lbs at \$2.75.

Judson sold George Wreford 85 av 67 lbs at \$1.80.

Corwin sold Mo. aghan 115 av 65 lbs at \$1.75.

Boyden sold Andrews 50 av 75 lbs at \$1.75.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,118, against 2,191 last week. There was an active hog marke both packers and shippers competing for the receipts. At the opening of the market buyers were looking for quite a drop in prices, but with th sharp demand sellers had only to shade price about 10 cents per hundred from those of last week, and got rid of their stock early in the day. McGeorge sold Burt Spencer 53 av 178 lbs at \$4 10. Giddings sold Switizer & Ackley 51 av 176 lbs at \$4 25. Michael sold Switzer & Ackley 23 av 200 lbs at Estep sold Burt Spencer 49 av 183 lbs at \$4 121/4. Stevenson sold Burt Spencer 10 av 162 lbs at

4 15. Culver sold Burt Spencers 38 av 190 lbs at \$4 25. Wallace sold Switzer & Ackley 74 av 183 lbs at 4 25.

Wyman sold Devine 27 av 281 lbs at \$4 25.

Anstey sold Devine 73 av 190 lbs at \$4 25.

Beardslee sold Webb 21 av 207 lbs at \$4 25.

Stabler sold Bigley 43 av 182 lbs at \$4 30.

Merrit sold Bigley 56 av 202 lbs at \$4 30.

Lovewell sold Drake 49 av 185 lbs at \$4 25.

\$4 25.

Kempf sold Webb 46 av 182 lbs at \$4 10.

Corwin sold Switzer & Ackley 60 av 174 lbs a
\$4 25.

\$4 25.

Parks sold Drake 26 av 233 lbs at \$4 40.

Pickering sold Drake 37 av 186 lbs at \$4 35.

Judson sold Webb 41 av 157 lbs at \$4 10.

Irish sold Webb 81 av 186 lbs at \$4 25.

Monday, Sept. 14, 1885. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards wer light, only about 150 head being on sale. The de and was somewhat in excess of the supply, and sellers were enabled to advance prices 10@18 cents over the rates ruling on Saturday.

sents were enabled to advance prices 10@15 cents over the rates ruling on Saturday.

Wietzel sold Oberhoff 2 fair butchere' steers av 990 lbs at \$3.75, and 2 thin he fers to Haerppich av 710 lbs at \$3.30.

Pickering sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 908 lbs at \$3.3.

Anstey sold H Roe a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$3.70.

Clark sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 709 lbs at \$3.35, and 3 to John Robinson av 723 lbs at \$3.35, and 3 to John Robinson av 723 lbs at \$3.55.

Wietzel sold H Roe a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 709 lbs at \$3.65.

Wietzel sold H Roe a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 625 lbs at \$3.15.

Dewey sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 722 lbs at \$3.25; a fair helfer weighing 890 lbs at \$4, and a bull weighing 1,350 lbs at \$2.60.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,405 lbs at \$4.50.

Fritchey sold Stickel 3 fair butchers' helfers av 850 lbs at \$3.75; 3 thin ones to H Roe av 650 lbs at \$3.15, and 3 to Billkofski av 780 lbs at \$3.40.

Purdy sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 673 lbs at \$3.45.

Goodie'n sold McGee a mixed let of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 608 lbs at \$3.55.

Fritchey sold Sticker a mixed let of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 500 lbs at \$3.50.

CATTLE-Receipts 9,487, against 7,216 the pre-

vious week. The supply of cattle was very heavy on Monday, 214 car loads being on sale, 12 of which had been carried over from the previous week. The quality of the supply ran from fair to medium, not over a half dozen loads of good cattle being on sale. The market ruled slow for shipping steers of 1,100@1,300 lbs, prices were 10 @15 centa lower. The best on sale brought \$5 70 @5 75; mediums, \$5@5 50, and light to fair butchers' steers, \$4 25@4 85. Mixed butchers according to quality. Stockers were in fair sup-ply and good demand at \$3@3 60. The market was very dull and weak on Tuesday, and declined 2025 cents on Wednesday for all kinds of ship ping cattle. Of Michigan cattle, 20 steers av 1.241 lbs sold at \$5 25; 11 do av 1,087 lbs at \$4 45; 17 do av 1,108 lbs at \$4 40; 19 do av 1,218 lbs at \$5 25; 17 do av 1,000 lbs at \$4 40; 23 do av 1,144 lbs at \$4 80; 11 do av 998 lbs at \$4 50; 15 do av 1,097 lbs at \$4 75 \$3 40; 80 do av 775 lbs at \$3 50; 80 do av 744 lbs at at \$3 50; 33 do av 785 lbs at \$3 50; 28 do av 808 lbs at \$8 75; 45 do av 779 lbs at \$3 60; 19 fee

were the closing QUOTATIONS: av 62 hbs at \$4 60.

Hogs.—Receipts, 34,922, against 23,115 the previous week. The supply of hogs on Monday consisted of 60 car loads. The market was slow, and light grades declined 5@10 cents. Yorkers ruled 5 cents higher on Tugsday, and the market closed steady on Wednesday with good to choice Yorkers selling at \$4 65@4 75; fair do, \$4@4 60; medium grades fair to choice, \$4 60@4 70; good to extra heavy, \$4 60@4 70; pigs. common to choice, \$3 75@3 80; skips and culls, \$3@3 50.

CATTLE.—Receipts 35,856 against 41,571 the previous week. Shipments 12,624. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 6,600 head of cat. tle. Trade was active, and values ruled stronger Texas and western cattle advanced 10@15 cents and native grades ruled steady. Quite a goo \$6 10@6 12%, the bulk going at \$4 50@5 40 The market on Tuesday was active, but prices were weaker, Texans declining 10@15 cents but advanced on Weinesday 10 cents, othe grades ruling steady. For the balance of the week good cattle were firm and steady, while half fatted natives and Texans were weak an a shade lower. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

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NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT.	DATE.	SECRETARY.	POST OFFICE
MICH. STATE AG'L. SOCIETY Mich. State Horticultural Society Ohio State Ag'l Society. Tri-State Fair Association. No'n Ind. & So'n Mich. Ag'l S'y Indiana State Ag'l Society. Illinois State Ag'l Society. Iowa State Ag'l Society. Kansas State Ag'l Society. Montana State Ag'l Society. Montana State Ag'l Society. New York State Ag'l Society. Nebraska State Ag'l Society. Pennsylvania State Ag'l Society South Carolina State Ag'l Society Virginia State Ag'l Society West Virginia State Ag'l Society West Virginia State Ag'l Society	KALAMAZOO KALAMAZOO Columbus Toledo South Bend Indianapolis Chicago Des Moines Topeka Helena Albany Lincoin, Neb Philadelphia Columbia Rechmond heeling	SEPT"R. 14 to 18 September 14 to 18 September 1 to 5 September 2 to 13. September 22 to 26 Sept" 29 to Oct 4 September 14 to 18 September 14 to 11 September 14 to 19 August 24 to 29 September 10 to 16 September 10 to 16 September 10 to 13 October 21 to 23 September 7to 12.	J. C. STERLING Chas. W. Garfield W. I. Chamberlain Chas. Reed Chas. T. Towle. Alex. Heron Chas. F. Mills J. R. Shafter Geo Y. Johnson. Francis Pope T. E. Harrison. Robt. W. Furnass D. W. Seller Thos. W. Holloway G. ~ Mayo Ge rge Hook	MONROE, GrandRapi de Columbus. Toledo. Mishawaka Indianapolis. Springfield. Fairfield. Topeka. Helena. Al any. drownville. Harrisburg. Richmond.
Wisconsin State Agr'l Society. St. Louis Fair Association Western National Fair Assoc'n. Northern Wisconsin Ag'l Assoc'n. North Eastern Ind. Fair Assoc'n. Toronto Exposition. Provincial Exhibition. Central Fair Association. Peninsular Exhibition. Enightstown Agricult'r'l Society. Pataskala Agricultural Society. Mahaska Co. Agricultural Society.	Oshkosh Waterloo Toronto, Ont London, Ont Hamilton, Ont Chatham, Ont Knig'tst'n, Ind Pataskala, O	September 14 to 18 Sept. 28 to Oct. 2 September 7 to 19 September 7 to 12 Sept. 29 to Oct 1 August 25 to 28 August 25 to 28	F. J. Wade. R. W. Cunningham A. C. Austin. J. A. Shull. H. J. Hill. Henry Wade. Jonathan Davis. John Tissiman. W. E. Jackson. G. N. Rowling.	Madison, St. Louis, Lawrence, Oshkosh, Waterloo, Toronto, Toronto, Hamilton

MICHICAN DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	POST OFFICE.
Central Michigan Ag'l Society	Lansing	Sept. 28 to Oct. 2.	B. B. Baker	Lansing.
Eastern Michigan Ag'l Society	Ypsilanti	September 22 to 25	Frank Joslyn	Ypsilanti.
North Eastern Mich. Ag'l Society	Flint	September 2: to 25		Saginaw City.
	Grand Rapids.	September 22 to 26		Grand Rapids.
	Greenville	October 6 to 9		Greenville.
	Armada	Sept. 30 to Oct. 2	George F Adams	Armada,
	Rochester	October 13 to 15	Theo Dahlmann	Pochostan
Brooklyn Union Ag'l Society		Sentember 8 to 12	G. R. Culver	Brookles
Brighton Market Fair Associat'n		October 6 to 9	Louis Meyer	Brichton
Caro District Agricultural Asso'p		September 22 to 25	J. R. Gillespie	Caro,
Central Fair Association		September 22 to 25	N M Campbell	
Dowagiac Union Fair Associati'n		October 6 to 9	Carl Gerding	Hubbardston
Fenton Union Agricult'l Society		October 6 to 9	Walter Blackmore	Dowagiac.
Hadley Dist. A and H Society		October 6 to 8	G. W. Cramton	renton.
Milford Union Agricultural So'y		Sentember 99 to 98	J. S. Hewitt	Hadley.
North Berrien Co & M L 8 A'18		Sept 90 to Oct 9	W. H. Edwards	Milliord.
Ottawa & West Kent Ag'l Soc'y	Boslin	Sept 20 to Oct 2	Chas. W. Wilde	Benton Harb'r
Plymouth Fair Association		Sept. 20 to Oct. 4	J. M. Collier	Berlin.
Stockbridge Agricultural Society		October 6 to 0	W. C. Nichols	Plymouth.
Union Agricultural Society	Formington	October 6 to 9	W. C. Michols	Stockbridge.
		October 6 to 9	Frank D Clark L. B. Agard	Farmington.
Union Agricul ural Society	Disinguell	October 6 to 9	E. B. Agard	Litchneld.
Union Agricultural Society	Plainwell	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2	Wm. H. Hooper	Plainwell.
allegan County Agricultural S'y	Allegan	October 6 to 9	G H LaFleur	Allegan.
Bay County Agricultural society	Bay City	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2	W H Fennell	Bay City.
Barry County Agricultural Soc'y		Sept. 29 to Oct. 2	C as H Baner	Hastings.
Branch County Ag'l Society Berrien County Ag'l Society	Coldwater	September 21 to 25	J. D. W. Fisk	Coldwater.
Calhoun County Ag'l Society	Marchall	September 1 to 4	E P Ely	N les.
Clinton County Ag'l Society		September 22 to 24	F A Rowiey	Marshall.
Eaton County Agricultural Society	Charlotte	October 6 to 9	Merritt Frink	S. Johns.
Grand Traverse County Ag'l Soc			Seth Ketchum	Charlotte.
Hillsdale County Ag'l Society	Dillodolo	October 6 to 9	M L Leach	Traverse City
Ingham County Ag'l Society	Mason	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3	F. M. Halloway	Hillsdale.
Ionia County Agricultural: Society.	forie	September 28 V 28	D. P. Whitmore	Mason.
Tookson County Agricultural Society	Tools	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2	K. R. Smith	Ionia.
Jackson County agricu'l Society Lake Courty agricult'ral Society	Doldwin	September 22 to 2	W J G Dean	Hanover.
Lenawe Coun'y Agr'l Society	Daluwin	Sept. au to Ort.	R. H. Hollister	Baldwin.
Lenawe County Agr I Society.	drian	September 22 to 2	M Graves	Le swee Ju'n
Livingston County Ag'l Society	Howeli	September 22 to 2	F. W. Munson	Howell.
Manietee County Ag'l Society.	Bear Lake	September 23 to 2	J N Brodie L W Rose	Bear Lake.
Mason County Agricult'l Society		September 22 to 2	L W Rose	Ludington.
Macomb County Ag'l Society Monroe County Ag'l Society			T. J. Shoemaker.	Mt. Clemens.
Marquette County Ag'l Society	Monroe	Sept. 29 to Oct.	H A Conant	Monroe.
			M H Maynard	
Oakland County Ag'l Society			H A Wyckoff	
Oceana County Ag'l Society	Event	September 10 to 1	B.E. D. Richmond.	Hart.
Osceola County Ag'l Society	Coginery Otto	Sept. 29 to Oct.	W L Stoddard	. Evart.
Saginaw County A'gl Society	Saginaw City.	September 8 to 1	F Wellington	. Saginaw.
Shiawassee County Ag'l Society	W0880	September 22 to 2	A Lee Williams	. OWOSEO.
Tuscola County Agrica'l Society	Vassar	Sept. 29 to Oct.	K S Weaver	. Watrousville .
Van Buren County Ag'l Society.	raw raw	Sept. 29 to Oct.	E. L. Warren	Paw Paw.
Washtenaw County Ag'l Society	Ann Arbor	Sept. 29 to Oct.	W K Henderson.	. Ann Arbor

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